INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHER OZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 47— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA

PEACE EMISSARIES TROUBLED OVER WHITEHALL'S SILENCE

"WE ARE ALL UNEMPLOYED", THEY SAY

Congressmen Demand No Intermediaries

NO OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES

HOTSON REFUSES TO LIFT VEIL OVER DELHI TALKS

The Special Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" writing from Delhi on February 23, says, with reference to Gandhi-Irwin talks:—

The position here has improved. The atmosphere is full of hope. Conversations are marked by a spirit of cordiality and if things go on like this, it will not be surprising if the truce comes about. It is obvious that Provincial Governments have been causing difficulties, but their views are not likely to prevail. It is owing to the absence of any other intermediary this time and the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin were able to have a frank heart to heart talk that the negotiations have proceeded in a smooth manner.

WHITEHALL'S SILENCE

(From Our Special Representative)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The real interest to-day in the Assembly centred in the reports from quarters concerned with Gandhi-Irwin negotiations.

"We are all unemployed" is how each side describes itself and none is able to divine why this delay is occurring. When it is remembered that the Secretary of State had given his full assurance of support to the Viceroy there is a little anxiety caused by the fact that London's silence is the cause of the delay. On the other hand while Congress quarters are anxiously awaiting further intimation London conference delegates are put in a difficult position. Sir T. Sapru, Maharajah of Bikaner, Nawab of Bhopal and Sir M. Shafi had all to cancel urgent engagements and the last three remain in their places to come here at a moment's notice. They were originally told it would be Tuesday and then Thursday and now further delay must occur. The Congress circles wish to make it clear that consultation with the London Conference Delegates has not been suggested by them but is the voluntary act of the Viceroy and that so far as they are concerned they would like the issues to be settled between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi without encumberance of a larger Conference.

ADVICE THAT VICEROY TURNED DOWN.

In fact I am told that there was desire on part of some in official quarters that the Viceroy's talks with Gandhiji should be conducted in the presence of and with the assistance of a senior European and Indian member of the Government of India but this idea has not been given shape so far.

WARFARE IN THE PRESS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his colleagues have, however, used the interval to explain fully the purposes behind the London resolutions and the scope for their enlargement or amendment. But while politicians on all sides have been taking this situation of suspence cooly the local press has started party warfare.

THOSE MAGNATES CLUSTERING ROUND GANDHI.

The "Statesman" in Delhi has, for instance launched a vigorous campaign against the "Indian financial magnates clustering round Gandhi". This paper does not, however, attack the press reports regarding negotiations and attempts to discharge its political duty to its Clive Street clientele.

The "Hindustan Times" on the other hand avoids answering this attack of "Statesman" on Mr. Birla and others and launches its attack on a large number of the press corresnondents in Delhi who are trying to lift the veil from these negotiations in which task the "Hindustan Times" found itself outwitted. It tried to cover up its chagrin once again by paraphrasing what others have previously stated in your columns and call the story of others as "intelligent concoction". This has caused amusement here particularly as the paper gives no alternative story and the only statement it makes definitely that the Viceroy did not mention anything of Gandhi talks is entirely wrong as the Viceroy did mention in a general way the purpose of Gandhi meeting and the conference.

"I HAVE NO STATEMFNT TO MAKE."

Home Member On His Delhi Mission.

"I have no statement to make" was the only curt reply accorded to an hon. member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Home Member, when an attempt was made to elicit information regarding the peace parleys which are going on for the last few days in Delhi. After the President took his seat, on Wednesday, Shaik Abdul Majid Lilaram (Karachi District) enquired whether the Leader of the House would throw light on the nature of the interviews which he and the Hon. Revenue Membe rhad with the Viceroy for which both were urgently summoned to Delhi on Friday last. The House, he said, expected some sort of a statement on Tuesday on their return from Delhi, but as nothing was done so far, he wished to know, if Government had any desire to keep the House in touch with the policy of dealing with important questions affecting the peace of the country, particularly of the presidency. Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson replied as above.

STATES' PEOPLE'S DEPUTATION'S STATEMENT

Sjt. Ramachandra Row Speaks Only For Himself.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

The following statement has been issued by the Indian States' People Deputation now in Delhi, with a view to remove a misunderstanding that seems to have been prevalent in some circles here and outside regarding the statement of Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao:

"It appears that the statement issued by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao to the Press has created a considerable misunderstanding in the Congress circles. The views expressed therein are taken as the views of the Indian States' People's Conference. It has therefore, become necessary to remove this misunderstanding. The Indian States' People demanded representation on the Round Table Conference. But the Viceroy declined to grant this request. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, therefore, did not represent the

(Continued on page 7).

No Inquiry Into Police Excesses

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION

NEW DELHI, Reb. 25.

It is reliably understood that the statement appearing in certain newspapers that the Government of India have agreed to an inquiry by a tribunal of three High Court judges into the excesses by public servants is entirely without foundation.—Associated Press Special.

Inquiry Into Borsad Excesses Turned Down

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The Associated Press is officially informed that the statement that has appeared in the newspapers that the Governor of Bombay has agreed to an enquiry into the Borsad incident is without authority or foundation. A. P.

AHMEDABAD PREPARES TO RECEIVE GANDHIJI

Yarn And Purse To Be Presented

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Preparations are being made to accord a suitable reception to Gandhiji when he arrives here. A reception committee has been formed for the collection of yarn. A purse will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi. It has also been decided to sell off all Khadi in stock.—A. P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN DHARWAR

Convictions Of Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Feb. 25.

Two volunteers were arrested in Siddapur in connection of 'No-Tax' propaganda. They were given five and three months' imprisonment respectively. Five volunteers of Deogri in Haveri Taluka of Dharwar District were arrested for picketing tamarind tree auctions on November 8. They were sentenced to various terms, in default of fines upto Rs. 200.

ONLY AN EMERGENCY RESOLUTION.

Die-Hards Whip Up Opposition.

LONDON, February 24.

India was not mentioned in the agenda of the meeting of the Executive of the National Union of Conservative Associations. Mr. Baldwin was absent and only a few members of the House of Commons, including Mr. Neville Chamberlain were present. The resolution was submitted as an "emergency resolution". Mr. Churchill spoke most vigorously and congratulated the Council on their wisdom in including India in their business.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT MACHADO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

~~LONDON~~. February 25.

Havana.—It is revealed that President Machado had a very narrow escape from yesterday's bomb which a sentry had lowered down the ventilator with the timing set for 4|30 a.m. when the President was expected to take his morning bath. The Bomb was not lowered sufficiently, and it exploded in the bathroom on the floor above the President's.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT PRESIDENT MACHADO.

LONDON, Beb. 25.

Havana.—The second attempt to assassinate President Machado has failed. Yesterday afternoon police seized a youth who was drawing revolver in order to shoot Mr. Machado while he was making speech at dedication of new Capital.—Reuter.

CONGRESS SESSION IN KARACHI

More Members For Reception Committee

BRISK PREPARATIONS

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held a meeting this afternoon and resolved that Congress Nagar should be named "Harchandra Vishandas Nagar". Sixty-four additional names were suggested for co-option on the Executive Committee. The matter was then entrusted to Lala Jaswantrai, Dr. Choithram, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram and Sidhwa and Dr. Tarachand Lalwani for final disposal.

The following Committee were then elected:—Transport Committee, Receiving Delegates Committee, Music Committee, Staff Committee, Steamer Facilities Committee, Railway Facilities Committee, Drinking Water Committee, Food Committee, Collection Committee, Hospital arrangements Committee and Nagar Committee.

NO PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

The suggestion that a Publicity Committee should be formed was turned down on the ground that the work of publicity should remain in the hands of the pincipal Executives. It was decided that no Volunteers Committee should be appointed but that the Working Committee should supervise the work of volunteers.

The following resolution was then passed: "The office bearers of the Reception Committee, namely, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Secretaries, Secretaries, Treasurers and Officer-Commanding should constitute the Working Committee to carry out arrangements for the coming Congress. On this Committee representatives of each Sub-Committee should also sit."—A. P.

Round Up Of Red Shirts In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

A number of Red Shirts have been arrested under section 148 and 307 I.P.C. in connection with Saturday's Utmanzai trouble.—A. P.

Swadeshi Exhibition During Congress Session

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The arrest took place this morning of Chrimati Kasturben Jivraj Sharma, the Seventh Dictator of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee under Clause 2, Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act. The trial will take place next Friday.

This is the second time she is arrested, the first being on January 11 on the occasion of a 'lathi' charge on the banned procession.

Sjt. Odovji Devchand, Secretary of the Congress Commitee has been appointed new dictator.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT LAST.

At first the Reception Committee is not organising Swadeshi Exhibition on the Congress grounds owing to limited time at its disposal, some private persons are to have launched schemes to organise an exhibition. But now the Karachi Beopari Mahamandal, a body incorporating all the five leading Indian Mercantile Associations have decided and received permission to organise the exhibition on Congress ground under the auspices of the Reception Committee one sub-committee has been formed with Lala Jaswantrai Churamani, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee and Chairman of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association as President of the exhibition. In deference to the wishes of Mahatma no Indian mill cloth will be allowed in the exhibition but only Khaddar cloth and Indian made articles.

INDIAN TAX-PAYER TO BE BURDENED WITH NEW TAXES.

Schuster's Proposals To Meet Huge Deficit Of Rs 18 Crores

SIR G. SCHUSTER

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Central Government, it is reliably understood, is faced with a deficit budget. The drop in the revenues is enormous and the gulf between the actual receipts of revenue and expenditure is over Rs. 18 crores.

The Finance Member is struggling hard to meet this extraordinary deficit in a number of ways. His proposals include a number of new taxes and increase in the present tariff. Sir George, it is understood, has also proposed to apply the axe to the Services and thus try to meet the huge deficit. Among other things Sir George's proposals include:—

(1) Export duty of minimum 5 per cent. and maximum 10 to 12 per cent. on Indian cotton exported.

(2) Export duty of 5 to 7 per cent. on exports of cotton goods and yarn of Indian manufacture.

(3) Import duty on 5 to 10 per cent. on cotton of foreign growth imported into the country.

(4) Incomes as low as Rs. 1,500 per year to be subject to Income-tax.

(5) An increase in the import duty on silver by 4 annas per ounce.

(6) Increase in the import duty on cigarettes and levy of Excise duty on cigarettes of Indian manufacture.

(7) Increase in import duty on sugar.

(8) Increases in import duty on motor cars, and other luxuries.

C. P. "WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT JAILED

Ex-Dictator Convicted Under Census Act

"CONGRESS BULLETIN" EDITOR GETS 6 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

Sjt. Dattopant Marulkar, Fifteenth President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" who was arrested yesterday evening was sentenced to-day to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C. read with section 10 of the Census Act.

BACK TO JAIL.

Sjt. Sherlekar, Ninth ex-President, who was released from Khandwa jail four days ago was arrested this morning and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for an offence committed under the Census Act.

BULLETIN EDITOR CONVICTED.

Mr. D. V. Lonkar Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was arrested this morning. He was tried and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for advocating the boycott of the census.—A. P.

Outward Air Mail

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The outward air mail left today. The Punjab Mail was connected.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

DELHI PARLEYS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Enquiries in Congress headquarters show that Mahatma Gandhi has not received any communication from the Viceroy till this evening.

Rev. Uttoma accompanied by Madanjit arrived from Rangoon and discussed the situation with Mahatma Gandhi and some other members of the Working Committee regarding the question of the separation of Burma from India and the "Repressive policy" of the Burma Government.

BAN ON BOMBAY MILL.

Dr. Sayyed Mahmmud, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress informs the Associated Press that the ban on Prabhat Mills, Bombay, has been lifted on its signing the Congress pledge. He further states that those mills with whom negotiations are pending should sign the Congress pledge before March 5; otherwise boycott will be declared against them.—A. P.

Vote Down The Civic Address To Lord Irwin.

BHULESHWAR CITIZENS CALL TO CITY FATHERS

"A REGIME OF BLACK REPRESSION"

Hundreds of Municipal voters of the "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) assembled at Dabholkar's Wadi (Kalbadevi) on Wednesday night to give a mandate to their representatives in the Corporation to vote against the proposal to give a civic address to Lord Irwin and to call upon those corporators who wanted to vote for the address to resign.

Prominent Congress workers, the President and other members of the "War Council" attended the meeting. Five members of the Corporation representing the "C" Ward Sjts. Mohanlal Desai, M. N. Talpade, M. G. Kapadia, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji and Gordhandas Gokuldas were present at the meeting and assured the voters that they would do all to see that the proposal was voted down in the Corporation.

"ONE ACT IS SUFFICIENT."

"Even his one act that a man like Mahatma Gandhi was spirited away at midnight and jailed for nine months without a trial under a century old Regulation in his regime is enough to make Lord Irwin unfit for a civic address," declared Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia who presided over the meeting.

RULE BY ORDINANCES.

He said that Lord Irwin had abused Section 72 of the Government of India Act which was meant to be used only in times of emergency. It was in his regime that as many as 11 ordinances were promulgated. 60,000 patriots were jailed, the Press was gagged and freedom of speech was denied, hundreds of lawful associations were declared unlawful, trial by jury was refused and even elementary principles of law and justice were trampled upon.

IN DEFENCE OF DESH SEVIKAS.

He protested against the misleading propaganda and insinuations against the Desh Sevikas and declared that he was present at the Corporation on Monday last from the beginning to the end and he saw nothing in the behaviour of the Sevikas about which one could complain.

Regarding a civic address to Lord Willingdon, the speaker said, it would be enough to recall the agitation that Bombay witnessed when he was to retire from his governorship of this Presidency.

Sjt. Kapadia concluded his remarks with an appeal to continue the agitation and to make it impossible for the Corporation to vote a civic address to the Viceroy.

VOTE DOWN THE ADDRESS.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master moved the following resolution:

This public meeting of the Municipal voters of "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) strongly opposes the proposals of civic addresses to the retiring Viceroy and the new Viceroy and calls upon the elected representatives of this Ward in the Municipal Corporation to vote against those proposals..

This meeting calls upon those representatives of this "Ward" in the Corporation who are not prepared to vote against these proposals to vacate their seats.

ASK THEM TO RESIGN

Sjt. Master observed that it was only a pious hope that those Corporators who did not agree with their view would resign because of their asking. It was for the voters to take effective steps against them.

DON'T BELIEVE STORIES AGAINST SEVIKAS

Mrs. Kshama Rao recalled the scenes on Monday afternoon at the Corporation and protested against the insinuation against the Sevikas and asked the audience not to believe those concocted stories.

She further recalled her visit to Borsad and said that to vote a civic address to the Viceroy in whose regime that tragedy took place would be the limit of their slave mentality. "Carry on the agitation Muster strong at the Corporation Hall, on any day when they take up the matter and make it an utter impossibility to get that measure passed" concluded Mrs. Rao.

Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia also referred to the Borsad tragedy and the treatment meted out to Sevikas at the main gate of the Corporation on last Monday and said that when the citizens were opposed to the address the city

(Continued on page 7.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A PATHOLOGIST to work in the College Laboratory. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, The National Medical College, Lamington Road, Bombay.
A 2570.

WANTED—Efficient DISTRICT AGENTS throughout India, in shares of high dividend and new concerns. Box 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4301

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD. 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal).
A R 4387

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal.)
A R 4386

WANTED—INDIAN LADY SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Ahmedabad for welknown Indian Insurance firm. Apply stating qualifications along with testimonials if any to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4408

Situations Wanted

AN EDUCATED EXPERIENCED MADRASSI UNDERGRADUATE, well-up in correspondence, organising and any amount of clerical or responsible work seeks JOB anywhere on reasonable salary, knows Typewriting, Accounts, etc., and can independently undertake to do any responsible clerical work. Apply immediately Box No. 500, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B

Hotels.

MAHABLESHWAR. —PARADISE HINDU HOTEL will begin from 1st April, 1931. Write immediately for coupons to LALJI DAMODAR, MANAGER, Paradise Hindu Hotel, Matheran.
H R 4405

Property For Sale

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—A NEW SOAP FACTORY along with working Machinery, situate at Lalbaug, Khatau Terrace. Write or see at the above address.
N R 4400

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—PONTIAC FIVE SEATER Phaeton Touring 1928 model Six Cylinder, 25 horsepower, excellent condition run only 16000 miles. Apply any day between 4—6 p. m. D. F. KAPADIA, 24, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
N

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—A TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE for Cigarette Factory. Apply Box No. 712, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R4433.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET Two small OFFICE ROOMS, Rs. 40 per month, 24, Church Gate Street. Apply there: KHARAS & CO.
C R4426.

LARGE ROOM with gallery, bath room, W. C. available on 1st floor, east Mahendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road. Decent, Airy, Lift, Fans. Rent Rs. 85. Apply: AGENT, Phone 22166.
C R4431.

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of Properties. Also for Loans on Shares, Debentures, Jewellery, Stock of Cloth or Cotton, etc., for any amounts, at moderate interest. Write: P. B. MEHTA, 60, Medows Street.
N R4429.

AN old Bombay Soap-Manufacturer, manufacturing soaps on the most up-to-date and scientific principles is prepared to manufacture soaps for any Merchant or Pedhiwalla, desiring soaps in their own marks. Write Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4427.

Loans

WANTED—By a Big Soap Manufacturer, manufacturing soaps on scientific principles, an influential and experienced Agent for Bombay, who can invest upto Rs 10,000 for Soap Business on favourable terms. Apply Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4428.

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
E R 4321

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION, LTD.

—:o:—

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOK of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from 26th February, to 12th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. SANJANA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1931.
R 4425

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of a valuable property at Huzuria Street.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Pleader for Messrs. Motiji Gulbaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Yacoob Haji Essak the Mortgagor under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th January 1924 and further charge dated the 4th October 1926 sell by public auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land together with the dwelling house situate on the Eastern side of Huzuria Street admeasuring 178 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 8459 and A/3465, New Survey No. 3835, 2/3834 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 179, Old Street Nos. 17-19-21, New Nos. 135-137-139 and which premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1220 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Cooverji R. Bilimoria Pleader for the Mortgagees at his office at No. 140 Erskine Road, Null Bazar or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

Amusements

MADAN THEATRES, LTD

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

OWING TO

Census Operations

THERE WILL BE

ONE SHOW ONLY

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

AT THE

EXCELSIOR
EMPIRE
EMPRESS
EDWARD
THEATRES.

Pathe Cinema

TO-DAY at 4 p. m. only.

Robert Armstrong

IN

Racketeer

OR

Love's Conquest

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY:

SPECIAL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

NOTICE

Owing to Census there will be only one show on Thursday at 4 P. M.

SATURDAY NEXT:
THE GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR:

ANN HARDING

IN

"Holiday"

Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A THROBBING COMEDY DRAMA.

Actually filmed at the famous Indianapolis Track.

SPEEDWAY

M.-G.-M. PICTURE WITH THRILLING SOUND.

NEXT SATURDAY 28TH.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S MUSICAL ROMANCE

RAMON NOVARRO
DEVIL-MAY-CARE

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. ONLY
(OWING TO CENSUS)

BUSTER KEATON'S

FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE.

FREE AND EASY

A STAR-STUDDED CARNIVAL OF LAUGHS!

FRIDAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

NORMA SHEARER

In The All-talking Picture

THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY

Amusements

Pathe Cinema

Lamington Road. Phone: 41561.

Commencing
SATURDAY, Feb. 28

The Greatest Events Of The Year

Ann Harding

Ann Harding

in

"Holiday"

"Holiday"

THE FINEST TALKIE YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA OR ELSEWHERE.

"Holiday"

HAS BEEN VOTED AS ONE OF THE TEN BEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

IT PLACES TALKIES IN A DIFFERENT CATAGORY ALTOGETHER.

READ WHAT THE ENGLISH PRESS SAYS ABOUT IT.

"The most polished social drama that Hollywood has yet produced "Ann Harding gives a performance that comes near to establishing her as the greatest actress of them all."

London Daily Express
1-8-30.

"The best written dialogue I have yet heard in talkies".

London Daily Herald
1-8-30.

"There has never been any "Society" comedy on the screen so highly entertaining and enjoyable."

London Sunday News.

"Ann Harding scored another triumph in her portrayal of the girl who has a soul above wealth".

London Daily Film Renter
31-7-1930.

"I have not hitherto been a talkie enthusiast. But I must admit that I was enchanted by the recording, acting, and above all, by the writing of the new American film called 'Holiday'"

The Dragoman, Daily Express.

"The Marchioness of Carisbrook was among an intensely appreciative audience at the Palace Theatre last night to welcome an American talkie film of a new class. It is called "Holiday" and is indeed a "holiday" from the customary babble of strident voices and row of prancing chorus girls."

London Morning Post
30-7-30.

AL JOLSON THE FAMOUS STAR WAS SO IMPRESSED WHEN HE SAW "HOLIDAY" IN NEW YORK THAT HE IMMEDIATELY CABLED

"IF ALL PRODUCERS WOULD PUT OUT PICTURES WITH AS MUCH SENSE, FINE ACTING AND GREAT DIRECTING AS IN THE PICTURE "HOLIDAY" WHICH I SAW THE OTHER NIGHT, BUSINESS WOULD COME BACK. IT IS THE FINEST PICTURE YET MADE IN MY OPINION."

AL JOLSON.

"Holiday"

Will be shown from SATURDAY the 28th FEBRUARY.

SEATS CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

Pathe Cinema

The Finest Theatre in Town.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25.

Shunko Maru, Eguser, Kobe.
Arabistan, Moore, Busreh.
Portragis, Hewitt, Nicolaiffe.
Trevallor, Williams, Thovedoisie.
Meiko Maru, Ohala, Navalkhie.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 26.

City of Calcutta, Henderson, Karachi.

LOADING.

Feb. 25.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Karachi.
Steamer Quiloa, for Karachi.
Steamer Nirpura for Karachi.
Steamer Bankura for Busreh.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Portregis:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Portregis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nicolaiff (Russia) with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Trevaylor:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Trevaylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Thovedosia (Russia) with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. City of Calcutta:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Calcutta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.

1 Portreges, NF, 3-3, T Morrison & Co.
2. Kaiser-i-Hind London 7/3 M M and Co.
3 City of Calcutta, Okha, 25-2 K Nixon and Co.
4 India Genoa 2/3 L T & M I.
5 New Orleans New York 5/3 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 28-2, N Y Kaisha.
7 Marienfels Karachi 28/2 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Lindenfels, Antwerp, 26-2, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Shunko Maru, Karachi, 28-2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Jalavihar Rangoon NF Scindia S N Co.
12 Quiloa Karachi 27/2 M M and Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Khandalla Durban 25/2 M M and Co.
15 Arabistan, Hull, NF, M M & Co.
17 Kirkwood Workington 27-2 J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Crelbank, NF, NF, James Machintosk & Co.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 25-2, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busreh, 27-2, M M & Co.
7 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 1-3, F T Morrison & Co.
8 Yamagata Maru Japan 5-3 N Y Kaisha.
12-13 Shinyo Maru Osaka 25-2 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Sophie Marie, Malabar Coast, 1-3, Merchant S N Co.
D/E Striedsholm, Malabar Coast, 26-2, National S S Co.
F Rizwani, Jeddah, 28-2, T Morrison & Co.
G Jamnagar Jamnagar 26-2 Lalji Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 4/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 6-3-31 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Domala, 5-3-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Tarantia, 28-2-31, G T Co.
FROM OSLO.
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Dalhart, 7-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Blocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4-3-31 (Tourists).
Balganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
FROM GENOA.
Lewalli, 27-2-31, T M Co.
Sumabia, 9-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, 27-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co
Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 7-3-31, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tarantia, NF, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lindenfels N F L Edward Ltd
Marienfels, 28-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, NF, L Y. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, 28-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagatu Maru, 5-3-31, N Y Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar, NF, M M Co.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Bankura, NF, M M & Co.
Varela, 27-2-31, M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Kengu, M M Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru N Y Kaisha
Yamagata Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mito Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mecko Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG
Marienfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T O.
FOR BUSREH.
Bankura, NF, M M & Co.
Varela, 27-2-31, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Yamagata Maru 24-2-31.
Chyebassa 24-2-31.
Lindenfels 23-2-31.
Marienfels 23-2-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 200 cwts. groundnut oil, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M. Bhuta & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Sisen; 12 rales animal skin, Mirzooff.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts. mastard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

S.S. Arabastan for Hull:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. India for Genoa:—1,998 cwts. linseed, T. S. Thadani & Son.

S.S. Marienfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 500 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Ghent:—360 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rottardam:—420 cwts. casin, M. Gulabdas & Co.; 10,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Lindenfels for Hamburg:—173 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 312 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhai; 2,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rottardam:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—3 bales, cotton waste, National Transport Co.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. castor seed, R. Ratilal & Co.; 100 bales hump, K. J. Kapadia & Co.; 1,319 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—5 bales cotton fly, National Transport Co.

S.S. New Oreleans for Philadelphia:—27 bales goat skin, Deccan Tdg. Co.

S.S. Himalaya for Trieste:—667 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 16,200 cwts. groundnut, Ralli Bros.

For Amcona:—1,000 cwts. castor seed, Gorio Ltd.

For Venice:—1,155 bales. cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Eastern Export & Mercantile Co.; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 2,001 cwts. groundnuts, 35 bales silg waste, Goreo Ltd.

S.S. Mito Maru for Kobe:—1,009 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co.; 821 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Neisho Co.

For Yokkaichi:—275 bales cotton raw, Japan Tdg. Co.

S.S. Meiko Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, V. Curremsey; 100 bales cotton raw, L. Kalliarji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 400 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—350 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tamatsa Maru for Kobe:—280 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Meiko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N. Manilal & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, H. Nansey & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, M. A. Mersey & Co.

For Nagoaki:—300 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.

S.S. Shinyo Maru for Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—540 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 25.

S.S. Marienfels from Hamburg, Agents L. Edwards Ltd.:—500 bags potato flour; 15 cases goblong goods; 803 cases glass ware; 219 cases lamps; 25 cases salt; 40 cases silk yarn; 300 cases beer; 698 cases slates; 366 cases slate pencils; 70 cases spirits; 92 cases spirits; 30 cases camphor; 114 cases medicine; 187 cases nails; 363 cases e'ware; 316 cases aspenlogs; 300 b'dle copper sheets; 1,669 b'dle y. m. squares and shuts; 65 dms. dyes dry; 1,295 dms. chemicals.

From Bremen:—855 cases beer; 32 cases hinges; 274 cases glass ware; 80 cases iron; 1,078 cases wire; 500 cases salt; 102 cases e'ware; 450 cases longs; 160 bales wood pulp; 460 cks. chemicals.

From Antwerp:—107 b'dle springs; 469 b'dle steel plates; 408 b'dle steel rods; 1,073 b'dle steel flats; 4,722 b'dle steel bars; 375 b'dle steel ridges; 929 b'dle steel channels; 1,683 b'dle steel joists; 100 b'dle steel circles; 34,865 b'dle steel hooks; 7,688 steel sheets; 400 b'dle copper sheets; 1,686 b'dle wire; 152 bags starch; 50 bags dixtrine; 100 bags tea waste; 9,575 bags vegetable products; 100 cases vegetable oil; 329 dms. dry dyes; 260 dms. pasta dyes; 350 dms. chemicals.

From Port Said:—55 bales cotton; 22 cases orange juice.

S.S. City of Oran from New York:—500 b'dle copper sheets; 25 cases paper; 48 cases cells; 832 cases newspaper; 175 cases bag linings; 113 cases condiments; 100 cases auto parts; 1,280 cases tires; 63 cases medicine; 97 cases dixtrine; 50 cases syrup; 84 cases second hand clothing; 105 cases lamps; 410 cases Q. oats; 48 dms. chemicals; 53 dms. petro-jelly; 148 dms. asphalt & luv; 918 dms. asphalt; 673 dms. lub oil; 74 bales scrap leather; 1,237 cases containing motor cars.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 24.
March	9.64
May	9.74
July	9.34
September	9.96
October	9.96
November	10.01
January	10.13
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	10.05

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The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GJAANAN SADANAND DESAI
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DEFICIT IN PORT TRUST BUDGET

Boycott Tells On Imports.

In presenting the budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for 1931-32, the chair made the following introductory remarks:

The financial year which is just closing has been of a somewhat catastrophic nature. The falling off in exports and imports has had a very adverse effect on our revenues. We are not, of course, alone in this respect and most public bodies, together with Imperial and Provincial Governments and Railways will be faced with heavy deficits, which were not anticipated at the time of framing their current budgets. Although there was some evidence in the final quarter of last year that there was a downward tendency in trade, there was little to indicate that this tendency would continue to such a marked extent and the budget for this year was framed on the understanding that there would be a slight improvement over the previous year.

This year, however, has shown such a heavy depreciation in world commodity prices, due to some extent to over-production and also to financial and economic considerations, that trade has stagnated and the export of raw materials, with the exception of cotton, has materially contracted. Imports have consequently been affected, as the money was not forthcoming for their purchase, and, in addition to this, the intensive local boycotting of foreign goods and the uncertain political situation have contributed to maintain a position in which a lack of confidence in the future was predominant.

On the 1st April 1929, the surtax was reduced from 50 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent, and this together with other reductions made from time to time, gave a relief to trade to the extent of some Rs. 30 lakhs during the year 1929-30. These reductions were carried on to this year and, in addition, the wharfage on petrol was further reduced from 9 pies to 6 pies per gallon, and the surtax on pilotage charges was abolished with effect from the 1st July 1930. The relief to trade and shipping this year, therefore, should have been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35 lakhs. It was, however, necessary to increase the surtax to the original figure of 50 per cent on the 1st November 1930, and allowing for this, trade should benefit this year to the extent of Rs. 29 lakhs, or say Rs. 59 lakhs, equivalent to £442,500 in two years. This has been accomplished without any extraneous aid such as de-rating or subsidies from Government, and the Trustees are, I think, in a position to affirm that they have, in spite of the severe depression and reduced income, given every consideration to Trade and have afforded a very considerable relief by way of reduced charges which could not, perhaps, in the circumstances have been reasonably demanded. The fact that we have increased the surtax often gives rise to the belief that our charges are now higher than they ever were before, and there is a distinct inclination to overlook or forget the substantial reductions we have made in other directions. This is far from being the case, as the surtax is now no higher than it has been since 1922 and Trade is still reaping the benefit, in full, of the other reductions.

MINIMISING DEFICIT.

Owing to the market fall in revenue during the year, the situation was closely watched both on the income and expenditure side. After the first quarter, the loss in income was estimated to be at the rate of Rs. 40 lakhs for the year and proposals were made to reduce this to about Rs. 29 lakhs. It was decided, however, that it would be inadvisable to take any definite steps on three months' figures. After five months working, the deficit was forecasted at Rs. 26 lakhs. When the figures for the first half year were available, the surtax was raised to 50 per reducing the anticipated deficit to Rs. 20 lakhs. The revised budget framed last month shows that the deficit is now estimated at Rs. 15-1/2 lakhs. The reduction in the deficit is due to the slight improvement in tonnage handled at the docks and bunders and to reduced expenditure, the latter showing a saving of about Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs on the original budget estimate, excluding the omission of Rs. 6-1/2 lakhs on account of depreciation (Railway) and special repairs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The framing of the budget for next year presented unusual difficulties in order that a straight course might be steered between the Scylla of optimism and the Charybdis of pessimism. There are some, of course, who can discover no silver lining to the present cloud of depression but others are of opinion that the worst phase has been passed. Taking all the above into consideration, a moderate increase has been forecasted and if this is realised, there is every hope that there will be a small surplus at the end of the year. This moderate increase is practically the average between the actuals of last year and the revised figures of this year, in other words if we drop 8 per cent in exports and 20 per cent in imports this year, we hope to recover half this next year. This affects the main heads of "Bunders", "Docks" and "Railway". The income under "Land" is steady and we can certainly expect additional revenue under this head, due to increased lettings and renewals of leases. The Pilotage account, in spite of the abolition of the surtax, shows sufficient working surplus to enable us to keep the "Vessels Replacement Fund" up to full strength.

The expenditure side has, of course, been kept down to a minimum but it has been found possible to replace the items of Railway Depreciation and Special Repairs Account, which had to be deleted this year in order to keep the deficit as low as possible.

As regards the Capital Account, owing to the necessity of keeping the Debt charges from increasing, we have curtailed certain works, with the result that the expenditure has been reduced by over 50 per cent this year. The budget for 1931-32 has been estimated at the low figure of 8-3/4 lakhs. There has therefore been no necessity to raise a loan, as was proposed early in 1930, and we shall have consequently a record period of seven consecutive years without having recourse to getting new money.

SUGGESTION FOR WAGE-CUT.

One more matter remains to be considered. Owing to the continued trade depression following the boom of 1919-20, and the further serious fall in trade this year, it is for consideration whether further retrenchments in staff are necessary or justifiable. The great fall in the cost of living, namely from 193, the high-water mark reached in 1920, to 122 to-day (taking the figure for July 1914 as 100) would indicate that a reduction in wages of the working class was due. Wages were raised after the Great War in order to meet the heavy increase in food stuffs, but some of these latter are actually now below pre war cost.

We carried out a big retrenchment scheme in 1924, thereby saving some Rs. 15 lakhs per year and while it would be difficult to suggest where staff could be further cut down now, it might be possible to arrange that new entrants be taken on at a lower figure, and this, together with certain other curtailments of privileges, may be sufficient for the time being. The subject will be investigated in the course of the next few months.

BRITISH TRADING RIGHTS.

—:o:—

Exposing The Sham Of "Equality Of Treatmeet"

(Acharya Ray writes in the "Statesman", Calcutta:—

Sir,—In your leading article of February 11, you invite me to state what are the "privileges" enjoyed by British trade in India. I presume you are aware that the present British interests have established themselves on the ruins of Indian industries and on the basis of special privileges granted to European merchants, and of the monopolies of the East India Company., How the salt monopoly of the Company led to the decay of the salt industry in Bengal is a matter of history. It is equally well known how the British tea-planters were assisted in the early stages and how leases of mines and forests have been given away to non-Indians often at ridiculously low rents. If the Indian public had access to all records of such transactions, they would be able to show cases wherein racial favouritism had been the decisive factor. I have known of an instance in which one Indian made a geological survey of a certain area and submitted a report to the Government of India which was published after several years and meanwhile the best tracts were given away to European companies. Preferential treatment of a similar nature has been accorded to European colliery owners as regards prospecting licenses as well as facilities of railway sidings and waggon supply to this day. Instances of similar nature could be multiplied indefinitely. For the very fact that British traders belong to the ruling race is a great privilege. They could have used political power and their economic power to promote various direct and indirect interests in various indirect ways.

You state that British trade enjoys no advantage in the matter of taxation or tariff or railway rates. I would draw your attention to only one instance. Until quite recently, British shipping companies were immune from the Indian income-tax and it is only, I believe, since 1922 that they are paying the tax after the question had been raised in the Legislative Assembly. As regards tariff rates, I wish you had not mentioned the cotton industry because it is the most unfortunate example from your point of view. If there is one industry more than another in which the privileged position of the British has been utilised to throttle an indigenous industry, it is the cotton industry. It was no rabid Congressman but a British historian, H. H. Wilson, who pointed out how "the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms". By imposing prohibitive duties in England and keeping the Indian market free the "vested interests" of British traders were established. I do not know how anyone in the face of the cotton, excise duty which has been even officially admitted to be inequitable can claim that British trade interests are established in this country by fair methods and open competition and without the assistance of the State. In railway rates again it is common knowledge that the rates are so adjusted and manipulated, as to assist the export of raw materials and the import of manufactured goods, that is, to aid non-Indian interests at the expense of Indian interests. Or take the ship-building and shipping industries. Their ruin was achieved by methods similar to those adopted in the case of the cotton industry. The employment of Indian-built and Indian manned ships was prohibited in the trade between England and India. On the otheer hand, British shipping enterprise in its initial stages was assisted through Government subsidy, as shown in Martinean's, life of Sir Bartley Frere. The non-Indian inland navigation companies have, I understand, private agreements with certain State railways for through traffic precluding similar agreements with other, that is Indian, companies.

In banking also it is well known that racial discrimination is made in the matter of credit and Indians despite their assets do not receive the same treatment as Europeans as regards facilities. Lala Harkishanlal in his evidence before the Industrial Commission stated that:—

> "I also know that an application was made by a European to an Anglo-Indian bank for loan and he was first asked to benefit any Indian in any form state that this loan would not or shape or any existing bank in any form or shape; and he was told that if he assured them of that the loan would be negotiated, otherwise not."

Similar instances of differential treatment are known to every business man and have been brought to the notice of the Banking Enquiry Committees. Moreover, as the exchange business was the monopoly of foreign banks, mostly British, the Imperial Bank was by the Act constituting it debarred from engaging itself in that kind of business, while despite its being, in a sense, the bankers' bank, it was allowed to compete with the Indian joint-stock banks. This is another illustration of the unperceived yet real privilege enjoyed by British trade.

Lastly, the manner in which non-Indians have been assisted in starting and running public utility companies in the important towns of India shows what a "fair field" there is ... the country. You are perfectly entitled to argue that the British rule of India is not exactly a matter of philanthrophy and that it is natural that Britishers as the ruling race should benefit by the political connexion of their country with this. But in that case the myth that all non-Indian vested interests are legitimately built up or that Indians suffer no handicaps because of their race and political subservience must be abandoned once and for all. Let the British candidly acknowledge that they are interested rulers or privileged traders—there is no alternative category.—

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

Ratepayer's Protest Against Proposal To Increase House Tax

(From A Correspondent.)

The New elected Municipality of Vile Parle began to function only last month. It is a tragedy that the members immediately on assuming the charge are faced with the problem of Budget Making. The expenditure which they estimate is about Rs. 57000/- to 58000/- while the estimated income is only Rs. 50000/-, thus leaving a deficit of about Rs. 7000 to 8000 thousand.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT.

In the first place many objections can be raised against estimated expenditure which many men possessing knowledge of Local Administration think, can be reduced by a few thousands. If this done, the Budget would show a deficit of only about Rs. 4000/- which it would be very easy to meet by tapping some other resources of income. But even without reducing the estimated expenditure it is not very difficult to raise the amount of Rs. 7000 to 8000 by charging light fees on vacant plots, and taxing the motor lorries running on the municipal streets with building materials etc. The precedent of taxing the vacant plots has been established at the time of preparing the roads. Many other sourses of income like those suggested above are open before the members. But without giving the slightest consideration to these suggestions, the new City Fathers have recommended a general tax of about 25 per cent on the House Owners, who are already over taxed.

The Government has carried out the Census work without the co-operation of the Municipality by spending an excess sum of about Rs. 4000, which, it will recover from the Municipality, very shortly. It is none of my business to say wheather the action of Members in refusing to co-operate with the Government was right or wrong, but the fact remains that the Municipality has incurred a loss of about Rs. 4000. But the city fathers of Vile Parle are inconsistent when they openly tell the residents that even though they have non-co-operated with the Government in connection with Census Work, they will seek its help in getting the 25 per cent increase in House Tax sanctioned. Is this, how the Elected Representatives of the people are going to guard the interests of the public?

MEMORIAL TO COMMISSIONER C. D.

A memorial has been submitted to the Commissioner Central Division by the residents of Vile Parle in which they point out, interalia, that 75 per cent of the house-owners in Vile Parle belong to the middle class. Many of them are pencies with small, fixed salaries. They pay lases to the time of 22 per cent in aggregate and the increase in the house-tax will be a heavy burden upon them.

LIVES LOST IN SEVERE HAILSTORM

—:o:—

BANKURA, Feb. 23.

Loss of lives and livestock as the result of a severe hailstorm has been reported from different quarters. On the 17th instant six men died and thirty others were seriously injured by hailstones while working in the fields at Gopalpur, a village in Manbhum District. At the village of Karakanali two men and six buffaloes died and two men were seriously injured similarly. The sky is still cloudy.—A. P.

Sir S. Suleman To Act For Sir G. Mears ?

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 24.

It is understood that Sir S. M. Suleman will probably officiate as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court when Sir Grimwood Mears goes on leave, and Mr. U. S. Bajpai, Government Advocate, is likely to act as Puisne Judge. Mr. Sankar Saran becoming Government Advocate.

Judgement has been reserved in Raja Khusalpal Singh's case.—A. P.

LIQUOR PICKETING AT NAGPUR

—:o:—

(From Our Corersponden.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 23.

Arrests at Billimoria's liquor shops continue to be made intermittently. On Friday three volunteers were arrested. Picketing at four foreign cloth shops in Itwari is carried on vigorously. Ganjakhit picketing has stopped as foreign cloth dealers have stopped sale of foreign cloth in that part. Deshasewika Sangh organised a huge procession only of women to protest against police excesses at Borsad. A mass meeting was held and Sjt. Kalicharan Saraf, President, "War Council", Mrs. Chandrabhagabai, Patwardhan, Mrs. Sitabhai Gadgil, President, Deshasewika Sangh delivered inspiring addresses to the great gathering on Patwardhan ground.

PRINCE OF WALES REACHES VALPARAISO

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Valparaiso.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived here by an aeroplane escorted by six other aeroplanes from Santiago. They were welcomed by the screaming of sirens from every vessel in the port and deafening cheers of the crowd of 10,000. Princes drove to the Presidential Palace. The city was illuminated at night in honour of the Princes.—Reuter.

REFLECTIONS ON AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a good thing that the "Aga Khan Hockey Tournament is being played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground which play ground is the most suitable and convenient boon to the players and spectators. We hope it will be utilised in all the future Aga Khan Tournaments. Will it be out of place if I suggest that the present sitting accommodation for the second enclosure on the Waudby Road side be also extended to the Police end, as it is not suitable for the ticket purchasing public as the sun is always disturbing the audience on this side?

We are glad to see that some well-known local players are nominated for referring. This practice should without any restriction be enlarged and services of some more prominent players be freely utilized.

Last year we found that more than two dozen teams had entered the competition.

Some of them could not cut a decent figure nor show classical hockey and were hopelessly defeated in their first effort in the first half time of the game as was expeced to the case. It is not at all desirable that all the second rate Hockey Clubs should compete in the Tournament. We want to see a limited number of bona fide clubs and a better standard of hockey introduced.

The Parsi Cyclists Hockey Club is a promising and hard working team and as such deserves due encouragement by way of sympathy and support by the well-wishers of the Parsi hockey.

Leaving the club alone we must have a "representative Parsi Hockey Team" formed out of the remaining maiden clubs and college players. The Parsi Cyclists who have after patient, honest and hard working endeavours formed their Hockey team, ought not to be disturbed in the least as it would be rather cruel to deprive them of their trained players for the Parsi team instead of feeding the club with due encouragement and support which they richly deserve.

The Parsi Gymkhana has started hockey this season for which all credit is due to that institution. The Parsi Gymkhana should work in co-operation with the Colleges. Poona Parsi Gymkhana and good Mofussil Parsi Hockey players and should try to put a decent Parsi Hockey Team in the ensuing Aga Khan Tournament. To encourage hockey, a limited number of the outside Parsi Hockey players should be enlisted as "Honorary Members of the Parsi Gymkhana and which is the bounded duty of the premier Parsi Sporting Institution of Bombay.

Are we not anxious to see the standard of hockey of the big tournament the "Western India Hockey Tournament" raised to that of cricket? It is in the hands of the Bombay Gymkhana and we wish that, that premier sporting Institution of Western India will try all in their power to raise the standard and status of this tournament.

I may say that the views expressed herein echo to a large extent the sentiments of the general sporting public and if due regard and consideration is given to them by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana the suggestion will greatly further cause of the game the Gaiety of the Green-Hockey, which is day after day getting more popular.—Yours, etc.

P. N. POLISHWALLA.

93-YEAR ANKOLA OLD MAN ARRESTED

—:o:—

Also A Young Boy

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 23.

On Friday evening a cartload of wood from the forest were detained at Hattikeri by the forest guards for an absecne of permit. The villagers took 15 carts to the forest next day and brought them by the same road. A number of forest guards in uniform attempted to detain them, but could not. The villagers drove away their carts to their destination. The forest guards stood watching helplessly.

Sjt. Kashinath Pai 15 year old volunteer, a first victim of the investigating ordinance was arrested yesterday evening for taking part in a meeting when a vow of No-tax was taken by the audience.

93 YEAR OLD MAN ARRESTED.

On the wake of declaring villager panchayats unlawful, indiscriminate arrests of members and non-members were carried off at Averse Bhavikeri, and Belikeri. About twenty including an old man of 93 were arrested. Warrants against many are pending. Ankola observed a hartal last evening. It is estimated that about Rs. 34,000 out of Rs. 54,000 have been collected by now, most of this representing the revenue paid by towns people, Government servants, pensioners and absentees and landlords of other talukas.

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BOMBAY'S RECKLESS FINANCE.

Disastrous Results Of Diarchy In Action.

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

The Finance Member of the Bombay Government, himself the last Indian product of the diarchy which will soon come to an end, has introduced the budget for 1931-32 with a speech which does little credit to him as an Indian and exposes both his incompetence and helplessness under diarchy. It seems rather the speech of a foreign bureaucrat than of an Indian who is not hide-bound by the conditions of service slavishness. Or is he merely the mouthpiece of his secretary, a member of that heaven-born covenanted service? "The Hon. member are aware", says he, "that the salaries of the all-India services are fixed by the Secretary of State and guaranteed by the Government of India Act." Has he of his Government made any representation to that Secretary of State that the Lee Commission loot in the form of allowances as well as the increases in salaries granted while prices were high should now be reduced, when he admits "that the prices have gone down now"? Have they expressed their willingness to the Secretary of State that the members of his Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council and Ministers, are themselves willing to accept a reduction of 25 per cent. (twenty-five) in their salaries in imitation of the example set by the present British Labour Cabinet who have been reported to have announced a reduction of 10 per cent. in their own salaries before they were able to advise the Lancashire labourers to accept a reduction in wages to meet the world competition of prices? Under the cloak of "these troublesome itmes" he asks whether it would be a wise policy to reduce salaries to which the Government officers have been accustomed to look forward. The public might as well ask why not. He argues, as if, for the servants of Government and puts forward the plea that legal opinions differ as regards the powers of the Government to reduce the salaries of the existing men. If the highly paid all-India services be induced by the Secretary of State to accept a reduction of say, 15 or 20 per cent., the Provincial Governments would be able to induce the provincial gazetted officers to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. while the subordinate officials including clerks, peons, etc., who draw meagre wages could be left untouched. The Finance Member, however, does not take the Council into his confidence, but asks for a lead from them in the matter of this reduction. The members of the Council will, therefore, ask for further information as to what steps he has taken in the above direction and will certainly plead for a reduction in salaries all round so that the Finance Member may get the lead that he desires, as he has neither the courage nor the competence to approach the services with the proposal of reduced salaries, when this Presidency is "more liberal regarding salaries as well as the number of posts than any other province of India so as to cost twice as much per head of the population.

THE BUREAUCRATIC TONE.

He ascribes the deficit of Rs. 1,19,000,000 in the revenue of the current year to the world trade depression aggravated by what he calls, "the turmoil in the political atmosphere and the civil disobedience movement." While a truce is in progress, the bureaucrat is still harping on the civil disobedience movement. As a matter of fact the people suffering from the fall of world prices had not the purchasing power to drink the usual quantity of licensed intoxicants and there has been a fall of Rs. 76,000,000 in the Excise revenue which includes other drugs also. The civil disobedience movement fed by the Viceregal Ordinances and Executive repression has brought about a greater political consciousness amongst the people without affecting their economic life or the provincial revenues. If anything at all, the foreign cloth boycott movement will affect the Customs revenue of the Central Government, but the provincial revenues are unaffected in other heads including land revenue, notwithstanding the no-tax campaign in a few villages out of the whole Presidency. If the Congress is ultimately able to obtain a constitution based on adult suffrage and a system of election representing the mass interest of India without unnecessary financial safeguards through negotiations, the bureaucrat need not be afraid of any disobedience or revolt in the form of a no-tax campaign and the truce that is now in progress can develop into a peace shortly after the Karachi session of the Congress.

PALTRY RETRENCHMENT.

The Finance Member proposes a paltry retrenchment of 39 lakhs in sundry departments in which is included a reduction of 5 per cent. in the grants to be given to municipalities for primary education and so to save 9 lakhs of rupees. He proposes also an increase of fees in secondary schools and University colleges. The city of Poona has two aided Arts colleges with over 1,600 students with a nett cost to Government of Rs. 30 only per student by way of grants. Government still maintain their own college for 267 students only at the Deccan College, Poona, with a nett cost to them exclusive of fees at Rs. 535 per student. Similarly the Elphinstone College at Bombay costs Rs. 210 per head for 422 students or less notwithstanding that there are two aided colleges in the city providing for over 1,800 Arts students. As regards secondary schools, Government maintains in each district a Government High School at a nett cost of Rs. 69 per 100 for over 8,000 students, though most of the districts now have other aided or private high schools costing only Rs. 14 per head for 45,000 students. If Government abolished the Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges as well as Government high schools in most, if not all the district headquarters, they would be able to save about 3 (eight) lakhs of rupees per year and the aided institutions would thus be left free to increase their own fees, if necessary. The amount so saved could be utilised for adult mass literacy in selected areas through municipalities and district local boards so that the illiterate masses could attain economic efficiency through a better understanding of mechanised and co-operative means of production and distribution.

TAXATION PROPOSALS.

The Finance Member's proposal for additional taxation is also half-hearted as far as the Death Duties are concerned. In the second half of the financial year he expects to realise about 25 lakhs if the Council passes the necessary legislation Changes of duties in Court Fees Stamp and Transfer of Property are expected to yield about 8 lakhs of rupees more. Even so "there will still remain a large deficit which may have to be met by borrowing while it is too early to forecast what the actual deficit would be." Under the present constitution he admits that "from the trend of events it seems that the revenues of this Presidency are not capable of any further expansion unless fresh sources of revenue are given to us in the new settlement under the impending reforms."

The debt position of Government is not a heavy burden according to the Finance Member if he excludes the burden of the Bombay Development Scheme and the Lloyd Barrage. Still the construction of irrigation works is going to cost a capital expenditure of over 4 crores this coming year.

Of the total budget for revenue expenditure for Rs. 1,539 lakhs, about 11 crores are votable and 5 crores non-votable. Of the votable grants about 6 crores are for reserved departments and about 5 crores for transferred ones. The small retrenchments or additions in various departments will evoke severe criticism from the people's representatives in the Council, but constructive proposals for a revision of the fiscal system will not come from them so long as the members of the Provincial Cabinet are not responsible to the Council but only to the Governor. Even the Ministers, once installed in office, become irremovable, look forward to promotions to the higher posts in the form of membership in India or the India Council in London.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

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GENERAL AMNESTY FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Bengalee Ladies' Letter To Mahatmaji.

Dear Mahatmaji,

You will certainly excuse us for taking this liberty of addressing you on a matter which is undoubtedly urgent. You must be very busy, we know, and we had not the least desire to add to your difficulties. But we believe, in fairness to you and to all, we should let you know of the general feeling of Bengal on the matter we are eputting before you.

The first condition for calling off the Civil Disobedience Movement, we see in the press, has been fittingly laid down as General Amnesty for all political prisoners. We know you would be satisfied with nothing less and the country would have no qualified half-way measure. Generously interpreted as it must be if there is a change of heart in the Government, it will include all prisoners who are in prison or awaiting a crueler fate for their political opinions or activities, non-violent or violent. In Bengal a fairly large number belongs to the last category and most of them had no trial in ordinary courts of law but were condemned by Special Tribunals. Undoubtedly a few of them do not subscribe to the creed of non-violence. But, in so far as they differed from us in method, it only shows that we have failed to persuade them of the sincerity and efficacy of our own method of non-violence.

There is another aspect of the matter. Peace in Bengal can never come unless and until these young men (not merely the detenus who alone number more than 400) are released.

You must have been told of the general indignation which swept over the whole of India when the sentences on Bhagat Sing, Rajguru and others were known. It shows how deep is the feeling which the whole country shares with Bengal for these young men—Bhagat Sing, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Dinesh Gupta and Ramkrishna Biswas—all sentenced to death.

We appeal to you in the name of the mothers and sisters of these unhappy young men.

We assure you again that we had no desire to embarrass you with any question at this critical hour. But as the leader of us all, we believe you should be correctly informed of the forces of the country. We hope, therefore, you will kindly pardon us this encroachment on you and accept our most devoted "pronams",

We remain,
Yours sincerely
(Sd.) INDUMATI DEVI,
(Sister of Ananta Sing.)
(Sd.) BIMAL PROTIVA DEVI,
(Sd.) JAMUNA BEHA,
Secretary, Gujrati Mahila Sangha
—"Liberty".

CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Extra-Ordinary Session To Be Held

The Cutchi Peoples' Conference Working Committee has resolved, on this occasion when radical changes in the constitution and administration of the country as a whole are imminent, to call an extraordinary sessions of the Conference to discuss measures for securing the primary civic rights of the people definitely introduced in and guaranteed by the fundamental constitution of the country. With that purpose in view, the Working Committee has resolved to constitute a Reception Committee for the said extraordinary sessions, the first meeting of the Reception Committee being fixed for Sunday, 1st March, at 4 p.m., in the office of the Conference. The Working Committee proposes Rs. 5 to be the subscription for the membership of that Committee, and hopes that every Cutchi resident in Bombay and suburbs will become a member of this Committee.

BACK DOOR FOR LIQUOR VENDORS

—:o:—

Auction Sale Picketing In Dharwar

DHARWAR, Feb. 23.

Liquor, ganja and opium auctions of Dharwar District were held here in Collector's Office today. The original place fixed was abandoned, in view of picketing by local Congressmen. However about 40 volunteers and ladies under the leadership of Mr. R. R. Diwakar picketed. Volunteers, including ladies and Diwakar, stretched themselves before prospective bidders and blocked way.

The bidders were eventually ushered in by backway in Collector's private enclosure.

Armed and lathi Police, under officers were kept ready.

"KRANTI" EDITOR JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 23.

Sjt. A. K. Deshpande, editor of the "Kranti", an unauthorised newsheet was sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate to 3 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month's R. I.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

Maharaja Visits 'Antyaja Ashram'

ANOTHER SWADESHI BAZAAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 22.

Brisk preparations are in progress in Bhavnagar for the occasion of the marriage of the minor Maharaja Saheb which is fixed on the 24th April. Jewels and rich clothes worth about three lakhs have already been bought to be given to the bride as 'Stri Dhan'. It is estimated that about ten lakhs will be spent after the marriage. Rajas and Maharajas from all parts of India and European and as well as Indian guests are to be invited. Rumour is rife that the installation to the Gadi will also take place on this auspicious occasion. The new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, is visiting Kathiawad in the month of April and it is not unlikely that he will hand over the 'Kharita' to the minor Maharaja Saheb for the Gadi.

MAHARAJA SAHEB'S ACTIVITIES.

The young Maharaja Saheb is already taking keen interest in the affairs of the State. He has of late started visiting the villages of his State. Only yesterday he motored in the company of the Revenue Commissioner and his tutor to the neighbouring villages of Sidhsar, Fariadka, Vartej and Nari. The people at all villages thronged in number to have the 'darshan' of their ruler. It was a great satisfaction to the Maharaja Saheb to see that his ryot can talk to him their grievances. He had the opportunity to get first-hand information about the farmers and "Depressed classes" whom he meets like other people of his State. At Vartej he paid a visit to the Antiyaja Ashram which is a unique institution of Kathiawad for the uplift of the "Depressed". The Maharaja Saheb expressed his satisfaction at the cleanliness of the Ashram, Gaushala, Vanatshala, etc. He also visited for a 'darshan' the Ramji Temple of the Ashram.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING.

Bhavnagar gave a hearty reception to Sjt. Nanabhai (Mr. Narshiprasad Kalidas Bhatt) of Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan, who was recently released from the Sabarmati Jail. The picketing work of Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Fulchand Shah has borne good results. Due to their strong efforts, Kathiawad can now boast of practically no trade in foreign cloth. The only place in Kathiawad where cloth is not sealed is Junagadh. It is however believed that before the Kathiawad Picketing Mandal goes there, the traders then will seal their foreign cloth like those of Jamnagar.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Bhavnagar fully understands that it is constructive work that pays. Picketing of foreign cloth and boycott of foreign articles alone will not save the purpose of the country. Arrangements are already made at Vartej Antiyaja Ashram for hand-spun yarn to be woven. Yarn of any fine count is woven in any length. The result of the last Swadeshi Bazaar were so encouraging that the organisers have decided to hold another Swadeshi Bazaar at the time of the marriage occasion of the Maharaja Saheb when many guests will visit Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar organisers hope to place in the Bazaar every sort of Indian-made articles, in order to show to the visitors that anybody, if he really so desires, can buy Indian-made articles in place of foreign ones at a moderate price.

Hotson Praises Police

C.D.

GOVERNOR SACRIFICES HIS BAND!

WHERE THERE'S "NO CONTUMACIOUS CAMPAIGN" REMISSIONS GRANTED

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed discussion budget estimates on Wednesday.

RETRENCHMENT ON HOSPITALS

Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom J. Vakil, (Minister for Local Government) assured the House that inspite of retrenchment of expenditure in hospitals in Bombay city, the quality of food given to the patients would not be affected. In regard to the hospitals which needed more money, Government had issued orders at the request of the Surgeon-General, for the formation of local hospital funds. The collection made for this purpose would be used for the benefit of local hospitals. He admitted that in certain hospitals in the city, several wards remained unopened which was due to the financial stringency. During his recent visit to some of the hospitals and dispensaries in Gujerat, he found them inadequately equipped. He thought it was time to improve mofussil dispensaries.

RETRENCHMENT IN SERVICES

Rao Bahadur Dr. R. Patil, (Khandesh) urged for a Retrenchment Committee and requested the Government to submit to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India proposals so as to amend and modify the rules regarding the All-Indian Services thereby enabling the Government of Bombay to reduce the salaries of their officials. This would, he said, make a substantial saving for the deficit.

MAULVI AND MINISTER

Dr. M. D. Gilder, (Bombay North) also opposed the proposal of the sale of charas in the city and expressed his surprise that the proposal had come during the regime of a Mohammedan Minister of Excise. Dr. Gilder humorously remarked that the Minister for Excise would have been more respected as "Maulvi" on non-official benches rather than "Minister" on official benches.

GOVT. SYMPATHY WITH FARMERS

Hon. Mr. W. F. Hudson, (Revenue Member) deeply sympathised with the agriculturists who in spite of bumper crops had seriously suffered on account of the fall in prices. The Government had spared no pains to ascertain the facts and to try and devise means in fairness to the general tax payer to lighten the burdens. He personally visited several districts in the presidency to study situation for himself. It was suggested by some hon. members to give suspension or remission by 25 per cent. If Government suspended 25 per cent it would mean more than a crore of rupees of further deficit. Even if the coffers of Government were not empty, he said, that would not be possible to follow.

Mr. Hudson reminded the House that the Presidency had more than ten years of good or fairly good seasons and practically no famine. Besides the prices had maintained an abnormally high level. He therefore did not think it right to give any definite or final reduction in the revenue.

WHERE THERE IS NO "CONTUMACIOUS CAMPAIGN"

He however informed the House that this year Government had decided as a special case that no one should be expected to pay more than one year's revenue, and that all the suspended arrears throughout the presidency proper should be resuspended. In Sind the first Kharif instalment had been postponed a month and elsewhere the Commissioners had full authority to postpone in all cases where there was no contumacious campaign against payment. All Collectors understood that in the case of people who promised to pay and who were not regular defaulters, no coercive measures were to be taken unless it became absolutely necessary.

FULL BLAME ON GOVT.

Mr. Gulamhussein Ebrahim Matcheswalla attributed the present financial crisis to the policy of the Government and he failed to see how Government would be able to provide for the repayment of huge loans borrowed for Development Department and other works.

The depression in trade, commerce, industry and even in agricultural had been world-wide and it was mere jugglery to attribute the cause of the financial difficulties primarily to the present public agitation which in his opinion, had gained strength owing to the Government's unwise policy and methods of ruthless repression by giving unlimited lattitude to petty officers and ordinary Government servants. He believed that but for the Government interference there would not have been a fall of 76 lacs in revenue under the head of Excise and 19 lacs under the head of Forests.

CHARAS LICENSES

The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Excise) replying to Dr. Gilder said there was no objection to an orthodox Mohammedan being a Minister of Excise. In Muslim countries like Egypt and Persia the Excise Ministers were Muslims. Referring to the re-introduction of charas licenses, he said, they were abolished in 1923 as an experiment which proved a failure. During the last 18 months there had been 600 prosecutions for the traffic of illicit charas.

In regard to the suggestion to close down certain Government colleges he said, their continuance was necessary in the interest of the backward classes whose complaint was that their young men found it difficult to get admission into non-Government colleges.

HOTSON PRAISES POLICE

Hon. Sir Earnest Hotson, Home Member spoke of the loyalty, forbearance and courage of the police during the recent difficult times. He did not give out hopes for the establishment of a civil court in Bombay owing to financial stringency.

GOVERNOR SACRIFICES HIS BAND!

With regard to the Government move at Mahableshwar, he said, the total cost come to about Rs. 67,000 a year, two-third of which was in connection with various expenses of the Government House. This year Government proposed to reduce the period of stay to one month only and the Governor had also agreed not to take his band there in future. Referring to the object of going to the hills, the Home Member said, after the extremely hard time spent on the plains it was the only time, when it was possible, for the members and Ministers of Government and the Secretaries to sit down in quiet and think over serious and difficult problems without interruptions (laughter).

NO CUTS FOR POLICE

The Home Member then characterised the proposals to refuse to pass the taxation bills as dangerous and said no cuts could be made in connection with police, revenue or any of the reserved departments, and if the House forced Government to make large cuts, Government would have to take that money from the nation—building departments.

POOR BEGINNING

Mr. H. R. Rahimtoola (Bombay Mohammedan Constituency) said empty treasury, large debts, and heavy debt charges made very poor beginning for provincial autonomy.

A PAYING PROPOSITION

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, wound up the debate with a brief speech. He said that a large amount of their surplus balance was absorbed in the Development Department nd the Sukkur Barrage scheme. Last year they had sold land worth Rs. three lacs and this year they hoped to sell plots valued at Rs. ten lacs. He expressed the opinion of exports that when Sukkur Barrage scheme is completed, it would not be a financial burden but a paying proposition.

Regarding the retrenchment in All-India Service, he said, it was a question still under consideration. As it affected also other provinces, Governments of other provinces were also being consulted in the matter and all heads were put together to come to a definite conclusion. He advised the House to apply the pruning knife wisely and not to apply it to the root of the tree and destroy it.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will address the Council to-day at 4 p.m.

NEW NOMINATED MEMBERS

The Governor has accepted the resignations of Major-General W. C. H. Forster, I. M. S. and Mr. R. H. Beckett, C.I.E., of their offices of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and has nominated Messrs. D. R. H. Browne, O. B. E. and S. A. C. Green, I C S. being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

JAMNAGAR PRAJA MANDAL.

A public meeting under the auspices of Jamnagar Praja Mandal will be held in Hirabag, C. P. Tank, to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in the chair to congratulate the Jamnagar Piece-goods Merchants Association on its resolve against foreign cloth.

SIR L. WILSON SWIMMING BATH.

The opening ceremony of the "Sir Leslie Wilson Swimming Bath" of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution (Matunga, Bombay) will be performed on Sunday, March 1, at 5-30 p.m.

VISIT CANCELLED.

The proposed visit of the Municipal Commissioner to the "F" Ward for to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) has been cancelled owing to another engagement.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The following three candidates have been duty nominated for election to the seat in the Bombay Medical Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yeshwant Govind Nadgir, M.S., F.C.P.S.

1. Dr. Vishnuprasad Bapalal Desai, M B B S (Bom.).
2. Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta, L M S (Bom.), M R C P (Lond.), M D (Lond.), F C P S (Bom.).
3. Dr. Natvarlal Fakirbhai Sheth M B B S (Bom.).

The returning Officer will scrutinise the votes on the 23rd March 1931 and declare the result of the election on that day.

RAMESHWAR MANDIR CELEBRATION.

The fifth anniversary of the foundation of Rameshwar Mandir

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the voters of the "D" Ward, will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Kandewadi, Khattarali Lane, Amarwadi when prominent leaders will speak on "No address to Viceroy". All the Corporators of this ward are particularly requested to be present.

at Jogeshwari will be celebrated on 27th and 28th at Saraswati Bagh. Full religious programme will be observed.

SELF HELP IN KHADI INDUSTRY.

The Manager A. I. S. A. writes: The hand carding, spinning and weaving work in taught in such a way in our Udyogashala that even a poor man having no facility for food, can learn it. He can earn for his food by carding for four hours and during the rest of the time he can learn weaving carpet, newar and clothing.

Those desirous of learning this national industry should write to A. I. S. A. Khadi Ashram, P. O. Ringas (Rajputana).

"BOMBAY FINANCIAL MALADY."

In the second column of the article published under the above caption in the "Chronicle" of Tuesday, 24, in lines 4 and 5 the figures should be read as .680, .335 and .312.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample bottle of "Afghan Snow" from E. S. Patanwala, Bombay—a purely Indian preparation.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

—:o:—

7-00 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York. Closing Rates. Close Down.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Indian Gramophone Records.

1-40 p.m.—European Gramophone Records.

2-15 p.m.—Close Down.

4-00 p.m.—Relay of the speech of His Excellency Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, P C., G C I E G B E, K C B, C M G, Governor of Bombay from the Bombay Legislative Council Hall.

6-30 p.m.—News if available and Musical Interlude. Interval.

7-00 p.m.—The Students hour Talk "Lives of Eminent Musicians" by Musico.

8-00 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay current rate.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.—Saraswatibai Vocal Music.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor. Close Down.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN GUJRAT

Land Worth Thousands Of Rupees Sold For A Song

CONVICTIONS AND ATTACHMENTS OF PROPERTY IN FULL SWING

NUMEROUS CONVICTIONS.

Pardi Peasants Firm.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Feb. 22.

Sjt. Harivadan Thoker a prominent worker of Jalalpur taluka is sentenced to 4 months R. for instigating the peasants for non-payment of revenue. Sjt. Harivadan recently came from Yerrowda after completing six months.

Smt. Mahalaxmiben was fined Rs. 100 in default 3 months simple for the same offence. She refused to pay the fine. Smt. Mahalaxmiben is a very highly cultured lady; made herself very popular among the farmers by her hard and sincere work.

The dictator of Jalalpur taluka Congress Committee Sjt. Narsinghbhai Bhakat got 8 months R. and 4 others were served various terms from 7 to 3 months for a breach of salt law.

Eleven men from Bulsar were sentenced from 4 to 6 months R. Sjt. Shankerbhai Patel, one of the Mahatmaji's first eighty is among them. They observed Independence Day by ignoring sec. 144.

12 others of Chikhali taluka were sentenced from 2 to 4 months for various offences committed while observing Independence Week.

7 Bardoli youths got 3 months for erasing Census numbers and asking people not to pay land revenue.

The total number of convictions of Surat district comes to 898.

Yesterday a batch of 30 prisoners was removed from the local subjail to the Sabarmati Jail. They were cheered at the station and were given hearty send off by a huge crowd of people.

AT PARDI.

The peasants of Pardi taluka are firm. Mamlatdar seeing that his persuasion to pay up the revenue having failed has issued fine notices on Bagawada village and taken japti raids on Vaghchhipa. Farmers are not in the least perturbed.

LIQUOR SHOP CLOSED DOWN.

Because of vigorous picketing of the ladies and youths of Pardi taluka on liquor shops and toddy booths could not be auctioned except one at Goima. But the licensee there also seeing the intense opposition of the public feeling had to close down his liquor shop. So the Excise Inspector reauctioned it and one Jahngir made a bid for it. Jahngir is completely boycotted by the people now.

LAND WORTH THOUSANDS SOLD FOR A SONG.

—:o:—

A Watchman's Reply.

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMBUSAR, Feb. 23.

The peasants of Ubar have migrated to Gayakwar territory. Special watchmen and police have been settled by British authorities to look over the consficated fields so that the peasants might not in any way take away the crops. Badmashes loot the fields filled with cotton crops. Thefts are also becoming more prevalent in the village. Some four days ago cotton worth Rs. 375 of 6 satyagrahi farmers was stolen. Inspite of these loots and thefts the peasants are firm in their resolve.

The confiscated lands full of crops costing Rs. 39,500 in total belonging to four patidar farmers of Ubar have been sold by the Government to the Barias of the village for Rs. 1,000 only. This shows how the attached property of the farmers in Gujarat is sold at a very minimum price.

The watchmen of Kanwa were discovered last week plucking pulse from the field of Nana Girdhar. A farmer from the neighbouring field asked why they were collecting pulse? In reply the watchmen is reported to have said "Government has given us sole authority to take vegetables and other food-stuffs from the fields".

A BUFFALO WORTH RS. 100 SOLD FOR RS. 15.

Attachments Galore In Saijpur.

MORE HOUSES BURNT.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Feb. 23.

The buffalo of Sjt. Hathiji Surajji Baria of Jalia, a satyagrahi village of the Taluka, which was attached by the Attachment Clerk of Sunav some few days back was auctioned at Sunav on the 19th inst. and sold to a Mohmedan of Pallad, Badrudin Fakrudin, as prearranged with him. None else except the Mohmedan of Pallad bid for the buffalo and so he could buy the buffalo for Rs. 15 only though the buffalo could have, under ordinary conditions, fetched Rs. 100 or more.

The Vanar Sena of the village of Porda has erased the Census Numbers of all the houses in the village.

Some badamashes set fire to the house of Sjt. Zaverbhai Dajibhai Patel of Vehera but as the work was not done properly and as the owner accientally happened to go to his house early the house could be saved from fire and ultimate destruction.

The police have taken away without even asking Sjt. Khushalbhai Gocul Bhai Patel his 2 loads of hay.

The Sub-Inspector of Kathana and the D.S.P. Mr. Billimoria went with 5 policemen to Badalpura and asked the teacher of the primary school there as to how far he had progressed in the preparation of the Census Work. The teacher replied calmly, "Sir, I have prepared the register but as the boys erase the numbers and the population have migrated on Hijrat everything is incomplete as the people have boycotted Census".

FIRE IN BODAL.

On the 21st inst. four houses of Bodal, a satyagrahi village of the Taluka perished in the deadly flames of fire. The inhabitants of the village have migrated on Hijrat to the adjoining territory of Baroda State and the entire village presents a scene of deserted houses. On the night of 21st inst. some badamashes have probably through instigation from the figures behind the curtain, set fire to the house of Sjt. Govindbhai Z. Patel of Bodal and soon the fire spread to the adjoining houses, entirely burning 4 houses in all, among the 4 houses ruined, two being the houses of Barias, who have actively stood by the Patidars in the No-Tax Campaign. Besides the 4 houses burnt having inflicted a loss of several thousands on the owners of these houses, goods worth Rs. 1,000 has also been perished in the fire. In the house of Baria Mathurbhai Khodabhai, there was tobacco worth Rs. 400 and other things worth about Rs. 200 which have also perished in the fire. Goods worth 150 in the house of Sjt. Govindbhai Z. Patel, goods worth about 200 in the house of Naranbhai A. Patel, and goods worth 50 in the house of Baria Shanker Jora have also perished. Baria Mathurbhai Khodabhai is now quite helpless as the tobacco he wished to sell for his livelihood has perished in the fire. In the Taluka, the houses burnt during the No-Tax movement number 29, 25 being burnt before this fire took place.

GOVERNMENT REPORTER RESIGNS

—:o:—

Peasants Harassed

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMBUSAR, Feb. 24.

The Government reporter Mr. Tambaklal Ganesh of Tankari centre has sent his resignation and it was accepted by the Government on the 10th instant.

Thefts from the fields of Satyagrahi cultivators have become more prevalent. Reports have come here of innumerable thefts of raw cotton and pulse from the lands of the peasants of Kareli. It is mysterious that eventhough the watchmen have been appointed by Government to guard the fields, the thefts are taking place.

HARASSMENT.

(1) Parbhat Mahirji while going to the field to repair the hedge was beaten with lathies, after removing his "Dhhotar".

(2) Bhigar Talsi, Mahirji Lallu and Natha Punja of Kareli were returning from their fields. Meanwhile the Police met the farmers in their way and surrounded them. After they were beaten they were handcuffed by the sheets of their cloth and were taken to Kareli gat. The "Dharias" of the farmers were taken in possession by the officers and afterwards they were released unconditionally.

On the 16th instant, the officers have attached 13 maunds of raw cotton from the field of Sjt. Naginlal Bhuderbhai of Tundaj.

FOR JOINING C. D. MOVEMENT

—:o:—

Member Of N. A C Disqualified

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Feb. 23.

Because Mr. L. M. Mhatre had taken an active part in the Civil Disobedience he was removed from the Committee of the Notified Area Borivli. To fill up this vacancy, a fresh election was recently held at which 3 candidates contested.

Mr. Vasantrao M. Chogle topped the list with 91 votes.

PRICES NOW REDUCED by 2 ans. per lb. POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER and FRENCH & PURE COFFEE

HUNGER-STRIKER REMOVED TO SABARMATI JAIL.

Vanar Sena's Work.

(From A Correspondent)
SURAT, Feb. 24.

Sjt. Shankerbhai Patel of Mahatmaji's batch who had gone on hunger-strike since last nine days is transferred to Sabarmati jail on 22nd instant the seventh day of his fast. He has grown very weak and it is not known whether he has given up his fast at Sabarmati. Mahatmaji enquired by wire from Delhi about his health.

ASTAN DISPENSARY RAIDED.

A centre was opened at Astan (Bardoli) in the Gaekwad territory. The centre is solely for the dispensary work as well as for weaving. A moving dispensary is kept under the supervision of Dr. Subrahmanyan. This place which is just outside the village of Bardoli was raided by Gaekwadi officials on 23rd instant. Nothing, was found that could be illegal. It is purely a Khadi centre and a doctor's dispensary. Photographs of the weaving shed as well as the moving dispensary were published in the papers. This perhaps led the officials to raid the place.

PICKETING.

Ismile Mohommod of Barbodhan has bought the confiscated rice belonging to the migrators at very very low or nominal price. The godown in Surat where all his goods are lying is picketted day and night.

JAPTI.

Mr. Solomon has confiscated articles belonging to some Satyagrahis, for realizing the fine of a certain Mr. Prabhubhai. In the Panchayatnama they are valued at Rs. 50, while as a matter of fact they are worth Rs. 150. The Satyagrahis protested against this but the official did not pay any attention to it.

BULSAR VANAR SENA.

Bulsar Vanar Sena has been successful in persuading the merchants dealing in British goods to seal their stocks. Foreign cloth dealers also have been persuaded to seal their goods for the four months to come. Vanars do not mind the thrashing and beating of customers who cannot be level-headed. The number of volunteers gone to jail from the Surat district has now gone above 900.

No Tax Campaign In Ankola

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, states:—

An article in the *Bombay Chronicle* of the 19th instant headed "No Tax Campaign in Ankola" is misleading. Collections of land revenue in Ankola have been quite satisfactory. Rs. 35,000 have already been paid out of a total demand of Rs. 52,000.

OSMAN SOBANIS SISTER DEAD.

—:o:—

Mariambai daughter of Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobani and sister of Osman Sobani died in the early hours of Tuesday the 24th instant. The Jiyarat ceremony will take place on the 26th, Thursday 10 a.m. at 25, Souter Street, Club Road, Byculla.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

New York, Feb., 25.

Previous Closing Rate	11.23
To-day's Opening Rate	11.38
Difference	+.15
To-day's Closing Rate	11.19
Difference	—.00

Broach Expectation A/M Rs. 223

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Previous Closing Rate	6.03
To-day's Opening Rate	6.09
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closin Rate	6.09
Difference	+.06

MAJOR HUGHES DEAD

—:o:—

Turf Club Secretary's Long Service

After a long and trying illness Major Hughes the popular Secretary of the W. I. T. C. died at the St. George's Hospital, yesterday afternoon. His health had been unsatisfactory for some time, but he had seemingly got well over an illness which necessitated his taking a trip to England lasit year.

It is well over a decade since Major Hughes had been the Secretary of the Turf Club and to his indefategable energy and desire for improvement, are due many of the changes that are to be seen at Mahaluxmi. It was a proud mouent for him when the new Mahaluxmi course was opened in 1926, for it marked the culmination of several years of arduous work, undertaken to transform Mahaluxmi into one of the most up-to-date race-courses in the world.

In the death of Major Hughes, the Turf Club has lost an useful official and the vast racing public a personality- who did his best to make the lot of the racegoer a happy one.

It will be a long time before the club can find a suitable man to fill the position the Major held honourably for so long a period.

Great regret is felt for his wife and daughter who survive him.

The cortege will leave St. George's Hospital this morning, at 8-30 a.m.

VIGOROUS PICKETING AT CHAMPA GULLI.

Four Volunteers Arrested.

Four persons were arrested at Champa Gulli, Bombay in the early hours of Wednesday for alleged obstruction to a cloth merchant who was removing bales of foreign cloth from his godown.

The picketing in these quarters is so vigorous that some of the cloth merchants, it is said, chose the early hours in the morning to transport their goods to the markets with a view to evade the vigilance of the pickets.

The picketers having anticipated the move kept a watch on the godowns from 3 a.m. in the morning. One of the merchants 'phoned for the police who arrested four persons, who it is alleged obstructed a handcart loaded with foreign cloth.

The names of the arrested persons are: Javdin Karim, Bhagwandas, Jagannath Shivnarian, Vishnu Yeshwant Adale.

GAG ON ANANTRAO CHITRE

—:o:—

MAHAD, Feb. 21.

The Secretary, the Konkan Cultivators' Union writes:—

An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been served upon Mr. Anantrao Chitre, Secretary of the Konkan Peasants' Union, requiring him to abstain from making any speech within the limits of the Mahad Taluka for a period of two months.

This is the second Taluka in which Mr. Chitre has been gagged, as a similar order had been served on him by the Second Class Magistrate of the Mangaon Taluka on the 5th instant preventing him from making any speeches in that Taluka.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN S. AMERICA

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25.

New York.—A message from Lima says that Southern rebels have established their own Government. The troops at Cuzco have joined them.—Reuter.

9th PRESIDENT OF C. P WAR COUNCIL ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Urging Census Boycott ?

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 25.

Sjt. Sherlekar, pleader was arrested this morning under sec. 117. Sjt. Sherlekar was 9th president of the C. P. Marathi War Council and was released from Khandwa Jail on the 17th inst. The arrest is understood to have been made for advocating a boycott of the census. This is the third arrest made in Nagpur on that account. Sjt. Vaidya of Gondia has been appointed the new president and Sjt. Deshmukh has been appointed the new secretary of the War Council.

In sedition case against Sjt. Ogale, editor of "Maharashtra" further cross examination and re-examination of Sjt. Mohona, Assistant translator to the C. P. Government was concluded. The case proceeds to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931.

FACTS AND FRENZY.

—:o:—

We do not know if Mr. Winsion Churchill has been latterly suffering from political apoplexy and has had one more fit this week. But if we assume that any political sanity is left in him, his recent frenzied utterances on India must be taken to be indicative of the utter demoralisation that is coming over British reactionaries under the strain of the boycott campaign in India. They are evidently in a rage to see India slipping out of their old grip. And the fact that Mr. Churchill's constituency has voted unabated confidence in him only shows that the demoralisation is not confined to party leaders but is spreading among the rank and file. Mr. Churchill cannot bear to see signs, growing clearer day by day, of the success of the Indian campaign. It is nauseating to him, he says, to see Gandhi, "the Inner, Temple lawyer, now a seditious Fakir striding half-naked up the steps of the Viceregal palace to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King Emperor." It is painful for Indians too—Indians who would respect humanity even in a Churchill would not use the word 'nauseating'—that their uncrowned King, the greatest man alive, has yet to parley with lesser men from Britain in the Viceregal House instead of literally dictating terms of peace in a Congress Office. But then so long as fate has linked together India and Britain, Mr. Churchill and others have to put up with some formalities. The most illustrious on earth would regard it a privilege to gain an interview on equal terms with Mahatma Gandhi. His half-nakedness is but symbolic of the destitution to which the present system of Government has reduced India. And we doubt if he will add to his raiment till the last thread of foreign cloth has permanently vanished from India.

A strange redeeming feature of Mr. Churchill's ravings is that, as he despises that deceptive diplomacy in which some of our so-called friends of India indulge, he plainly and bluntly expresses some truths when he stumbles upon them. For instance, he accurately and vividly compares the bigness of the Indian issue with that of the 4th August 1914. Only it is no longer a question of Britain fighting for small nationalities. It is now a pretty big nationality that is fighting Britain herself for full Self-determination. While Mr. Churchill can escape diplomacy, he cannot escape that notorious taint of hypocrisy. At all risks he would continue to protect the "toiling millions" of India from being exploited by the oligarchy of Hindu politicians. But then the trouble is that the millions feel that they have had enough of alien protection. We would much prefer Mr. Churchill to be blunt and truthful than hypocritical.

Another truth which Mr. Churchill is too frenzied to conceal is that the Conservative Party is not at all committed to any of the Round Table Conference proposals. Mr. Baldwin's own recent speeches have borne out this truth in so many words. And now we have Dr. Sapru himself admitting to the members of the Central Legislature that the present conclusions of the Conference are only tentative and that all parties have reserved to themselves the right to withdraw their support such as it is, if it was found that their cause had been injured after the picture had been completed. If so, it is hardly accurate or fair to say to another group of Indians that so much has been definitely gained and with their help so much more may be yet achieved. Those who can do nothing more than say to Government, "If you do not give us anything more they will fight you more," may have good reason to be satisfied with anything that may be promised, however vaguely. But the Congress that has won a vantage ground by hard fight and tremendous sacrifices owes it to itself and the public that it will not lose that vantage ground till it has certain prospect of winning its goal. With the fate of past British promises fresh in their mind, Congressmen cannot afford to throw away their gains as so many dice.

"SWIFT JUSTICE" !

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday Government could find only officials, European and nominated members to oppose the adjournment motion to protest against the quick work, characterised by Mr. Arthur Moore as "Swift Justice," under which Habibnur, a young Mohamand, was put up for trial on the 18th instant for attempting to murder a British Officer, convicted and hanged the next day. The Assembly passed the adjournment motion by 56 votes to 42. Sir James Crerar had raised an initial objection to the adjournment motion being allowed on the ground that the matter was not urgent, "nor was there any urgency if the intention was to discuss the provisions of the law under which action was taken." Fortunately, the President did think the matter was urgent and did not uphold the objection. The debate gave ample indication of the urgency of considering the matter. It brought into vivid light the existence of autocratic rules and regulations which operate in the North West Frontier Province. The communique issued by the Foreign Department of the Government of India, "to correct Press statements about the trial and conviction of Habibnur," only emphasizes the existence of these mediaeval short-cuts of "Justice." The Assembly debate occasioned some illuminating sparring between Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir James Crerar in which the latter came out very badly. The Nagpur lawyer described the trial of Habibnur as a "mockery" of justice and the justification which Sir James Crerar sought to provide for the "swift justice" rendered landed him into further difficulties of defence. When the Repressive Laws Committee overhauled the antediluvian judicial processes existing in the North West Frontier Province and in certain portions of the Punjab, it was noteworthy that the Regulation of 1901 which Sir James Crerar quoted in defence of the quick work of hanging a convicted next day after the sentence, was not mentioned before that Committee. The debate is an urgent reminder to the Assembly that reform in the judicial as well as the executive methods of the North West Frontier is overdue. The present regime has permitted what Sir Abdur Rahim rightly characterised as an outrage "unparalleled even in the history of many barbarous nations." The amazing thing is that English members, non-official as well as official, had the temerity to justify it and not one of them voted against the Government.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

During the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Monday of the Railway Budget grave allegations were made by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed regarding "favouritism", wasteful and extravagant expenditure and he referred to allegations that "in certain cases posts on the railways were sold." Non-official members succeeded on Tuesday in registering their dissatisfaction with the administration of the Railway Board by securing a token cut but the most proper thing for the Assembly is to institute an inquiry of its own to investigate the grave allegations. In the course of the debate Mr. Das and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed voiced the feeling of non-official members of all parties when they said that the present system of control by the Assembly over the Railway Budget was grossly defective. Mr. Das drew attention to the fact that non-votable items regarding Railway expenditure had increased. He suggested that Government should immediately appoint an Indian Officer of the Finance Department to control the expenditure of the Railway Board. He said if such an officer were appointed Government would soon find that "most of the officers on special duty would either take their passage home or be reverted to their substantial posts." Government, of course, will not think of a radical overhauling of Railway expenditure unless they are compelled to. They have resisted steadily the repeatedly expressed demand by the non-official members of the Assembly that the Railway Board should be effectively Indianised. The Board's Labour Member, Mr. Hayman, made a sorry exhibition of himself during the debate and Sir George Rainy could not effectively come to his rescue because the case in defence of the Railway Board is extremely weak. In the higher ranks of the Railway administration, out of 21 officials 16 are holding officiating charges and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed instanced the case of an officer who, he alleged, "was forced to retire because he would not do certain things." He levelled against the Railway Board the charge of favouritism, a charge which Sir George Rainy said he would not answer unless he knew what the precise allegation was and who provided the information on which it was based. It is for the very purpose of probing thoroughly into these allegations that the Assembly should institute a committee of inquiry of its own. Government, for the sake of their own prestige, should beware of opposing such a demand for inquiry. Meanwhile it would be unjust on their part to retrench the subordinate and low-paid posts on the Railways while the taller poppies are to be allowed to bloom luxuriantly.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

—:o:—

Habibnur's Trial, An Eye-Opener

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

It has been one of the proud boasts of our British rulers that they have not only given us Pax Britannica but the inestimable advantage and benefit of British Justice—a system of law which is based on the most approved and civilised canons of jurisprudence, and a network of courts which are impartial tribunals presided over by an unbiased and courageous Judiciary. Those who see the hand of Providence in many inexplicable phenomena, and among them, in the British connection with India, might well say that we have not bartered away our freedom too cheaply if there has been peace in our land and justice has been administered as between citizen and citizen.

The warmth and tenacity with which the trial, conviction and sentence of that unfortunate wretch in Peshawar have been defended by the Government Benches in the Legislative Assembly leads one to the conclusion that Regulation IV of 1901 under which this gruesome tragedy was enacted is in conformity with the highest traditions of British Justice and is one of the many glorious and heroic attempts made by Great Britain to civilise the half-naked savages of this great sub-continent, who even now will insist on getting an admission into the Viceregal Lodge, that majestic symbol and emblem of British culture and civilisation.

DISGRACEFUL.

It would be difficult to imagine an enactment that could disgrace and dishonour the statute-book of any civilised country, more than this Frontier Regulation. Section 2 of the Regulation lays down the sentence of death or transportation for life against any "fanatic" who commits or attempts to commit murder. The word fanatic is nowhere defined. It would, I take it, be left to the discretion of the trial court to decide on the facts of every case, whether a man is a fanatic or not. I have no doubt that according to the enlightened views held by the Frontier officials every patriot must perforce be a fanatic; and I should not be surprised, if even a man holding mild political views about the inadequacy of the Premier's announcement should come dangerously near being dubbed a fanatic.

Section 6 of this inspiring legal document goes on to deal with the method of carrying out the sentence. The Court immediately upon conviction has to issue a warrant to the officer-in-charge of the prison to carry out the execution. It seems it is not even necessary for the learned Judge to give his reasons as to why he came to a certain conclusion. The Section says: "If the accused person is convicted, it shall be sufficient if the Court in passing judgment and recording the finding and sentence specifies the offence of which he is convicted." England's national poet talked of "law's delays." The bard who will sing of the glorious days of British rule in India, will sing on a much more optimistic note. He will praise law's admirable despatch. A man is arrested one day; he is tried and convicted the next day—no unnecessary formality about writing judgments and giving your considered opinion and on the third day the man is hanged. Justice has been done and law and order has been vindicated. Voila! Can you think of a better or more expeditious way of dealing with criminals and fanatics?

NO RIGHT TO APPEAL.

But we have not yet done with this monumental embodiment of British Justice. Section 9 deprives the accused of any right of appeal. A man who has been sentenced to be hanged has got to be satisfied about the integrity of British Justice as unfolded by a tribunal consisting of a Sessions Judge or Deputy Commissioner assisted by two or more assessors whose verdict is in no way binding on the learned judge. No higher tribunal can revise or review the capital sentence. Even Solomon, in all his glory, was not credited with such divine infallibility.

In other and less advanced parts of India which do not have the benefit of such civilised regulations a certain period is always allowed to elapse between the passing of the sentence and the carrying out of it, in order to enable the convict, if he was so minded to present a petition of mercy to the Governor or even to the Viceroy. But such a procedure in the Frontier would seriously interfere with the smooth and rapid working of the judicial machinery. Mercy is a quality which is not even once blessed in that Province and it would be monstrous to think that there might be a remote possibility of the Petition of Mercy being acceded to by the Governor or the Viceroy.

We have heard of repressive legislation. We have also known of lawlessness of laws. But it would be difficult to define the category into which this particular enactment will fall. I do not know whether Mr. Winston Churchill is aware of this Regulation. If he is not he should make haste to make himself thoroughly conversant with its provisions. As he has launched the "Save the India" campaign, he should know that these are the only kind of laws that can save India for the Empire—a mockery of a trial, a conviction minus a judgment and a death sentence without a right of appeal or even the right of petitioning for mercy.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF POLICY OF GLORY AND GUNPOWDER.

(BY A. D. SHROFF, B.A., B.SC. (Econ.), London.)

In the whole range of Government of India finance there is perhaps no more fascinating study than 'Expenditure on Military Services.' According to Sir Walter Layton, the Financial Adviser to the Simon Commission, this single head of expenditure absorbs 62½ per cent. of the total tax-revenue of the Central Government. That is, of course, no new discovery as more than thirty years ago the late Mr. Gokhale and our veteran Sir Dinshaw Wacha told the Welby Commission how our Government's "policy of glory and gun-powder" was responsible for inflating the unproductive military expenditure to a level far beyond the means of this country. Even at a time when this expenditure was barely Rs. 25 crores—compared to the present colossal figure of Rs. 53 crores—a shrewd British critic compared it to the lodging-house cat whose appetite was both unlimited and unprovided for. The Round Table Conference has at least decided that whilst there shall be no limit to this expenditure, it shall be fully provided for as a non-votable charge on the Indian revenues. Let us then examine the implications of this decision in the light of a somewhat detailed study of this item in the Central Budget.

I think there is practically complete unanimity amongst Indians of all shades of opinion that here and now we cannot claim full control over the army and that if not in any other respect at least in this matter a transitory period of well-defined reservation is inevitable. It would, however, be practical politics to provide for this transitory period in a manner which as a result of co-operative effort between the Governor-General and the responsible Indian Government would make possible the gradual easing of this burden of Atlas on the ever-shrinking back of the Indian tax-payer. And a study of the Military Expenditure in India and the policy behind it suggest how this can be done.

SIZE OF THE ARMY.

In April 1929 the total establishment was about 2,28,229 excluding followers and reservists of whom about 61,000 were British troops and 154,000 Indian soldiers. There were 4,732 Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commission, whilst out of 7,031 officers with King's Commission only 88 were Indians.

It must be remembered that the whole of the Indian army has been kept on a war-footing. The question is, for a comparatively peaceful country like India is not an army of this size unnecessarily large? Surely with such constant talks of world disarmament and with natural defence on some of the Indian land frontiers, can we not do with a smaller army without running a great risk? Of course, this may mean the abandonment of the Forward Policy on the North-West Frontier and also a definite decision that the Indian army shall not be used outside Indian frontiers without the explicit consent of the Central Legislature.

WHAT THE BRITISHER COSTS.

Supposing, however, that military experts cannot agree to a reduction of the present strength of the army, we have still another means to consider. In 1929-30, the average pay and allowance of British soldier in India was Rs. 984 whilst the average for a British officer was Rs. 8,857. If we combine the two, the average per British officer and other ranks came to Rs. 1,525. Against this, the average pay and allowance per Indian officer and soldier was Rs. 241-8. Besides this, on an average every Britisher costs Rs. 585.9 for capitation and other charges like unemployment and health insurance, ecclesiastical establishment, etc. These few figures convincingly show that it is quite practicable to maintain the present strength of the army, nay even to augment it, at a reduced cost. It is absolutely incomprehensible why the ratio of British troops to Indian troops fixed in the light of the experience of the 1857 Mutiny should be allowed to continue as sacrosanct now. The old theory of three British soldiers having a military value equal to that of seven Indian soldiers is an anachronism, if not an insult to the bravery and enduring capacity of Indian soldiers who have several times, in recent years, been pronounced by great military experts as second to none in the world. We can certainly afford in future to offer better conditions of service to our Indian soldiers and even increase their number. If it is now decided to eliminate the British troops gradually over a period of ten years.

I etsimate that even without reducing one British officer, on total replacement of British by Indian soldiers, military expenditure can be reduced by at least Rs. 8 crores a year.

OBNOXIOUS PRINCIPLE.

If this scheme of Indianising the troops is decided upon, it will remove one great obstacle against a rapid Indianisation of the officer ranks. In the changed circumstances of to-day the snail's pace at which the Skeen Committee wish us to proceed is out of date. The obnoxious principle of isolating Indian officers under the Eight Units scheme will lose its 'raison d'etre' as with the reduction of British troops occasions will not arise when high-browed British soldiers may find it difficult to serve under Indian Officers.

There is also no conceivable reason why with an increasing number of Indian officers, their pay and allowance should not be revised to bring them into tune with Indian conditions.

UNJUSTIFIABLE TRIBUTE.

Apart from the admittedly heavy load of military expenditure in India, its effective burden is felt all the more by a considerable part of it being incurred outside India. In 1929-30, we spent Rs. 13.53 crores in England on account of military expenditure. Of this amount we paid Rs. 4.93 crores as non-effective charges which are practically all pensions for military service in India. The whole expenditure out of India cannot be described as anything but an annual tribute paid by India because of her political subjection to England. So much money is every year definitely lost to India and is ultimately paid out of the produce of the Indian peasant whose poverty is a living fact and a standing shame to the rulers of this country.

Even not a very profound study of the details of the military expenditure in India will impress one with not only the enormity of its dimensions but its many-sided commercial and industrial potentialities. The army organisation is something like a self-sufficient state within the state. It has its own dairies, flour mills and bakeries, boot and clothing factories and the most important of all it manufactures the major part of its own ordnance and munitions. Besides there are forty-four grass farms to provide fodder for animals in the army. In 1929-30 these establishments cost Rs. 3.34 crores and employed more than 20,000 souls. Apart from these, the Army is a huge consumer of stores—grains, medical, mechanical, leather, petrol, coal, etc.—costing Rs. 6.49 crores in the same year.

REACTION ON INDUSTRIES.

Such an assured market for the different varieties of stores ought to provide a stimulus to the building up of relative industries in the country. The reaction of the policy of the Army Department in the purchase and provision of these stores on the industrial development of India is too obvious to need mention. Unless, therefore, there is co-ordination of policies between the army which will be a reserved department and the responsible Indian Government, we will not succeed in harnessing all the available resources at hand for the furtherance of India's economic well-being. To take an instance, the mechanisation programme adopted recently which is to absorb for four years all surplus over Rs. 52 crores of the Army Expenditure could well have been made the basis for establishing a new industry in India. I believe, therefore, that if unreserved power is vested in the Governor-General to commandeer all necessary stores for the efficient functioning of the Army in case of war or widespread internal disturbance, there is absolutely no excuse for withdrawing such part of the military expenditure from the purview of the Central Legislature. It will be perfectly feasible to provide machinery for establishing continuous contact between this branch of the Army Department and, say, Minister for Commerce and Industries, so as to evolve a policy which would be subject to the approval of the Central Legislature.

TRAGIC HISTORY.

In 1929-30 the Army spent altogether in India and England Rs. 1.85 crores on Transportation out of which no less than Rs. 89 lacs were incurred as Sea and Inland Water Charges. Only Leave Passage Concessions to Army officers totalled Rs. 19.50 lacs. With all this hard-earned money of the Indian tax-payer poured into the coffers of British shipping companies for unnumbered years, did it never strike our Government that with such patronage India should be encouraged to build her own mercantile marine? The Army Department in India as an adjunct to the British War Office cannot conceivably have any but

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Snail's Pace.

The Indian army is being rapidly Indianised. There is no doubt about it. The fact is that in the "Empire Review" and other British periodicals in which Generals on the pension lists and ex-satraps air their views, the "danger" of two rapid Indianisation is being emphasized. Indians who hope that within a reasonable time they will be able 'to take over" the defence of their own country think otherwise and the figures supplied in the Council of State by the Commander-in-Chief serve to justify their contention that the snail's pace of the "progress" in Indianisation means that it will require three centuries before this Indianisation becomes a reality. "The maximum of vacancies offered to Europeans was" the Commander-in-Chief said, "eighty-two, the maximum offered to Indians was ten until 1928, when the number was increased to twenty-five". The number of admissions during the years 1925 to 1930 to the officers' ranks of the Indian Army was Indians 57, Europeans 491. Who can say this is "progress", except the retired Generals and the ex-satraps and the Tory Press?

A Mamlatdar's Exploit.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar's account of the Borsad Mamlatdar's exploit in attaching goods worth about 50 times the land revenue that was due may well read like a "hysterical story" and may remind one of a medieval feudal lord with the loot instict strongly developed in him. But those who know Mr. Thakkar will credit him with cent. per cent accuracy. The things attached were the property of a Depressed class boys' free boarding school, coducted by the Antyaja Seva Mandal under the auspices of the Gujerat Congress Committee. And Mr. Thakkar is perhaps right in his suspicion that the Mamlatdar wanted "to teach a lesson" to the institution as it was run out of Congress funds.

What Comes Of Pampering.

The disgraceful incident in which a Hindu student of the St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, was knocked down unconscious and blinded in one eye by an Anglo-Indian classmate for sitting beside him with a Gandhi cap on is to no small extent due to the way in which the Anglo-Indian community's racial pride is pampered by the British Government in India. We are glad to hear, however, that the Anglo-Indian boy has apologised and declared that he had never meant to disrespect the Gandhi cap. Accordingly to a Bangalore correspondent, a bench was reserved in the class for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and the Hindu boy caused offence by using that bench. But it is something that the College authorities have given an assurance against "any kind of racial prejudice within the College grounds." And wherever any prejudice against the Gandhi cap is exhibited, in official or non-official spheres, that prejudice should be overcome by persistent defiance.

Peoples' Welfare First.

There was some bitter humour in Mr. R. R. Kale's suggestion in the Bombay Legislative Council that Government might appreciate the fall in excise revenue as they had accepted total prohibition as their ideal. And there was much bitter truth in his remark that although the Joint Parliamentary Committee had in 1919 recommended the introduction of legislation fixing the land revenue, Government had not done anything to tackle the problem. In view of the extraordinary collapse in prices of agricultural products and the widespread clamour for suspension and remission of land revenue this year, will Government take immediate steps to allay the serious agrarian discontent and sanction remission on a generous scale? Meanwhile, it is up to the peasants to make proper representation to Government through their own Panchayats or Conferences or other organisations that they may bring into existence. Peoples' welfare should be a much higher consideration than revenue to any decent Government.

MONDAY'S CORPORATION INCIDENTS

—:o:—

A Campaign Of Misrepresentation

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S EFFECTIVE REJOINDER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although I was prepared for some misrepresentation and misleading reports and criticisms with regard to the Corporation incident, on 23rd inst. still I must confess that I was not prepared for the deliberate campaign of malicious misstatements and distortions, purely with a view to cloud the side issue on which a decisive victory was obtained by the popular party. That issue, which incidently arose and assumed an unexpected importance, was the important issue of the right and privilege of rate-payers and electors to enter the Corporation Hall and attend the Corporation meeting and express their feeling of protest or approval as the occasion demanded. On this question there has been a long standing contest between me and the head of the Municipal Executive, I have always challenged the right of the Municipal Commissioner to control or restrict the right of public entry and have always maintained that it is an unauthorised encroachment on his part on one of the privileges of the House.

On the day in question, when I arrived at the Corporation Hall at about 1-30, I found a number of ladies dressed in orange-coloured Sarees and a few gentlemen waiting on the verandah on the ground floor, and they complained that they were asked by the Municipal Commissioner to leave the Corporation Hall and were not permitted to enter. The Municipal Secretary corroborated their statement that they had been removed under orders from the Commissioner and would not be re-admitted without his permission. I was rather surprised at this attitude of the Commissioner and took the ladies upstairs with me to the Hall and accommodated them in the Hall and informed the Municipal Secretary that I took this action on my own responsibility as I disputed the right of the Municipal Commissioner to remove rate-payers from the Hall.

It is important to note that when these ladies were first removed from the Hall at about 12-30 p.m., there was no question of any obstruction or even demonstration, much less any apprehension of 'Mavalies' taking possession of the Hall to pelt stones. The Commissioner himself admitted that the ladies behaved in an exemplary manner, were very courteous and obeyed his orders without questioning. These ridiculous and silly arguments were only subsequently introduced to support an untenable and false position.

Shortly after, the Commissioner saw me in the tea-room where some other leaders of the Congress were also present, and in the course of the argument, he suggested that I should give an undertaking to him that these ladies as well as others who would be admitted would behave properly and not cause any obstruction. I naturally refused to give any such undertaking, and told him that if by obstruction he meant demonstrating their feeling of protest or disapproval by crying "shame," I might assure him that they had come there with that deliberate object and that they had a right as electors to express their sentiments either of approval or disapproval, for or against their representatives. I, moreover, stated that if the President was of opinion that their behaviour was objectionable or disorderly, he could direct their removal, or if the meeting by a majority decided not to admit the public they could be asked to leave the premises. That was the position under the Municipal Act, and the Commissioner had no right to usurp that power which properly belonged to the Corporation. I distinctly gave him to understand that I had always disputed and opposed that right of the Commissioner, as according to his interpretation he would be the sole authority to decide whether public should be admitted in a meetng, under what circumstances they should be admitted and even how they should behave. To my mind, this attitude of the Commissioner gave an entirely different aspect to the whole position, and I was not prepared to yield to thus establish a dangerous precedent. In this conversation, I may state, there was no mention of the alarming telephonic message received by Sir Byramji from an unknown nameless member, whose only identity was the recognition of his voice through the 'phone.

When I refused to give that undertaking and disputed his right and challenged him to remove the ladies from the Hall if he dared to, and at the same time told them not to leave when directed by him, the Commissioner left in a huff, feeling a little pricked, with the threatening remark, "Very well, we shall see." Not venturing to remove the ladies from the Hall, he proceeded to take immediate measures to prevent any more citizens from coming in till the undertaking demanded by him was given. With that object, he immediately summoned the stout stalwart Fire-Brigade men,—some Pathans and Europeans,—posting them at each entrance and instructed them not to allow any citizen who was not a member to enter, although there was ample accommodation in the Hall and both the Visitors' Galleries were vacant. He also had the entrance to the Visitors' Galleries locked up, with the result that numerous respectable ladies and gentlemen, some of whom were neither "Sevikas" nor "Volunteers" but desired admission as citizen to hear the debate, were left stranded in the street to bask in the sun.

On several previous occasions, whenever there was an exciting and interesting debate, not only was there no obstruction to members of the public, but special arrangements were made in the Hall by removing the Standing Committee table and barricading the sides and providing chairs. I repeatedly requested the Secretary to make similar arrangements on this occasion also as a large number of visitors of both sexes were expected, but he refused to make any such arrangements as he stated he had not received instructions from the Commissioner.

Not being content with these aggressive measures of barring entrances, placing cordons of Fire-Brigade men and locking up Visitors' Galleries, he further aggravated the situation by summoning the 'Lathi' Battalion of the Police to deal with the ladies who had to crowd the entrances being refused admission. It was a question of maintaining official prestige at all costs.

This arbitrary and high-handed action of the Commissioner was naturally resented, and it was more as a measure of retaliation and protest against this attitude of the Executive and the Police that vigorous and more aggressive steps were taken by the popular side to prevent the members from entering the Hall and thus prevent the holding of a meeting till the citizens' right to enter the Hall and attend the meeting was conceded. Under the circumstances, there was no other way of making an emphatic and effective protest or asserting their civic right. I repeat again, without reservation, what I stated at the meeting, that under similar circumstances, i.e. if the Commissioner acts arbitrarily and high-handedly and attempts to usurp the power of the Corporation to regulate and control public entries, we shall adopt the same and even more drastic measures regardless of the consequences, not caring either for Wilson, the Police Commissioner and his 'Lathi Battalion,' or for Wilson, the Journalist and his silly criticism. The Bombay public has no need to learn lessons in Democracy and right of free speech and vote from biassed journalists of the West, who can only see through coloured spectacles one side of tse picture and deliberately distort by side-tracking the real issue.

In the discussion refered to by the Scrutator of the "Daily Mail" I distinctly remember to have emphasised this point though at the time I had not the least idea that under the guise of a friendly discussion he was playing the role of a journalist and preparing an interview for the Press. But that point is entirely glossed over even in the message to Mahatma as it would not serve his purpose to deliver a senseless sermon on Democracy and free-speech or to utilise the occasion to discredit the Congress movement. Instead of indulging in this gratuitous advice, it would be better for him to study the history of the recent Suffragatte movement of his own country, and then compare and contrast the violent terrorist methods of White women with the gentle and non-violent ways of Indian Sevikas. Does he honestly believe that the Suffragattes of his country who were also fighting for their rights, would have submitted as tamely, either to the vagaries of a Municipal, or the arrogant rudeness of a Police Commissioner? Has he not heard of free fights between members in the Democratic Houses of the West? Still, no journalist of Wilsonian type appeared in the English press to preach a sermon to the British public and to remind them of their unfitness, to govern.

The Scrutator's main grievance appears to be that even after his important identity was disclosed, he was not treated with the consideration and respect that he deserved and further, insulted by being mistaken for the Commissioner of Police. Starting with that sense of personal injury, he apparently lost his usual balance and instead of dispassionately viewing both points of view, as is the duty of a fair journalist and critic, he has emptied his spleen by raving against one side only, deliberately shutting his eyes to the obvious faults of others; basing his criticism on such silly arguments as "Suppose the spectators had insisted upon their right to cry 'shame' continuously and thus making the proceedings impossible." If he had studied the Municipal Act, he would have found a provision for even such absurdity. Under Section 36A newly incorporated, the President and not the Municipal Commissioner, has the power to deal with all such disorders, either by the public or even by a member of the Corporation. Such hypothetical contingency is possible in every public meeting, still we have never heard of an absurd suggestion that as a precautionary measure, an Executive Head, who has no legal or constitutional right to interfere with the conduct or control of the meeting, should have the power to exclude all indiscriminately, unless his preposterous demand for an undertaking was satisfied. Luckily India has not cultivated, and has no desire to cultivate, such Western Ideas of Democracy, Freedom of Speech and Action. I do not know if this obsessed "Scrutator" represents the views of the Liberal Party as the Journal evidently poses as an organ of the Liberals.

As regards the inconvenience and harrassment caused to some of my colleagues and even to the Municipal Commissioner, I expressed my regret to many of them personally, and once again do so openly. Knowing the Sevikas and the Volunteers as we do, none will believe that any of them could have deliberately used physical violence or used insulting language. Such deplorable incidents are inevitably in large crowds, particularly when they are driven to exasperation by repeated acts of provocation and excitement. While most of the members took the situation quite philosophically with a sense of humour, some made unseemly exhibition of their temper, and I grieve to note that Mr. Chowna as usual, crossed all bounds of decency and indulged in vulgar language in the presence of ladies, unbecoming a respectable citizen or a respectable member.—Yours, etc.,

K. F. NARIMAN.

PROF. KUMARAPPA JAILED.

—:o:—

One Year Simple Imprisonment

REFUSAL TO FURNISH SECURITY.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25.

Professor Kumarappa of the Gujerat Vidyapith who was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year in connection with his articles in "Young India" under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code refused to do so and was sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate to one year's simple imprisonment and placed in A Class.—A. P.

EARL WILLINGDON IN THE LORDS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Earl of Willingdon ceremoniously took his seat in the House of Lords on his elevation in the Peerage, sponsored by the Earl of Cromer and the Earl De La Warr.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHIS ALL

—:o:—

Census Raid At Ville Parle

(From a Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, Feb. 25.

Census enumerators accompanied by a posse of police headed by a sub-inspector and a jamadar raided a portion of the Nanavaty Bungalow, occupied by Sjt. Markandrai B. Mehta, a prominent citizen of Ville Parle. They demanded requisite information for census of the inmates of the house, including guests and visitors. The owner of the house, Mr. Markandrai B. Mehta, was out at the time. On the inmates refusing to give the names, the police-office put all of them under "arrest," and took them to the police station under escort.

There again their names were demanded, and failing to elicit any information the Jamadar of his own accord put down "Satyagrahi" as a common name for all. After the questioning was over, all of them were asked to sit outside the police station in a dirty place in the open sun on the roadside. Afterwards they were all released. It is understood that the raid was organised on the assumption that the said persons were all "Congress Volunteers."

"Prince Charming" Amongst Beautiful Chilean Girls

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LONDON, Feb. 25.

Valparaiso.—Cheered by thousands, the Prince of Wales and Prince George, accompanied by the British Ambassador and his family and many very beautiful girls in Chilean Society, visited Casino and witnessed the gigantic firework display and cabaret show. The Princes danced till early morning in the ballroom crowded with 1000 dancers.—Reuter.

PEACE EMISSARIES TROUBLED OVER WHITEHALL'S SILENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

people of the Indian States at the Round Table Conference. But as he was once the President of the Indian States' People's Conference in Bombay, he expressed some views along with other members of the R. T. C. about the Indian States. We are thankful to all these members for the service they have rendered to our cause. We are also thankful to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao for the work which he has done in espousing the cause of the States' People according to his lights.

STATES' SUBJECTS NEGLECTED.

We have, however, to make it emphatically clear that the cause of the States People is either given up or neglected at the Conference. The States' people are strongly opposed to the division of paramount cy. It does not appear that this view was pressed on the Federal Structural Committee by any one except a solitary exception. The letter sent to the Committee by Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Joshi, Shiva Rao and others correctly represented the position of the States' people in the Federal Constitution. We do not know why Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao did not put his signature to this letter.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

As regards the declaration of Fundamental Rights, we are surprised to find the rulers of Bhopal and Kashmir stating that these rights are already in operation in the States. It is to be regretted that the implications of a declaration of rights are not at all understood by these rulers. These rights the citizens have to enforce against the high-handed actions of the executive in every State. And unless there is independent judiciary in every State, it is impossible to get adequate redress in this respect. Under autocracy, independent judiciary cannot successfully function. Unless the Princes establish responsible Government in their States, these fundamental rights cannot be enjoyed by the people. These rights are included under what is called "Rule of Law," and constitutional writers have laid it down that 'Rule of Law' can only prosper under the sovereignty of the people. The guarantees that the violations of these rights can be redressed and can be freely ventilated are secured only by their incorporation in the constitution. And it is for these reasons that the people of the States insist, that they should be so embodied.

RULERS' OPPOSITION.

Further, if these rights are as alleged by the rulers of Bhopal and Kashmir in operation in the States, why should they oppose their inclusion in the Constitution? Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao says that the ruler of Bikaner stated that those rights were already conceded to his people, but his recent speech clearly shows that he is thoroughly unwilling for the insertion of this kind of declaration in the constitution. Similarly the suggestion of Mr. Jayakar for linking the State jodiciary with the Supreme Court is strongly opposed by the Maharaja of Bikaner. In view of these differences, the States' people firmly believe that the Princes are oppposed to the declaration of rights and they do not share the view of Mr. Ramchandra Rao in this respect. The Princes have opposed the rights of the States' people in all possible ways and they have exploited the situation to entrench their autocracy. Under the circumstances, we fail to see how the people of the States can encourage and support these rulers as desired by Dewan Bahadur Ram chandra Rao. It is also clear from this, how necessary it is that in the future discussion of the R. T. C. proposals, the representatives of the States' people should be invited to participate in the same, with a view to make the eventual scheme acceptable to the States' people.

Bengal Governor To See Viceroy

NEW DELHI, February 24.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal and the Hon. Lady Jackson are expected in Delhi on the 2nd March as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.—A. P.

Sri Prakasha Leaves For Delhi.

BENARES, February 24.

Mr. Sri Prakasha, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, left for Delhi this afternoon to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee.

BHAGAT SINGH'S MOVE FOR "HABEAS CORPUS"

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Lahore High Court Rejects Application

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

Mr. Justice Bhide has rejected the application for writ of 'habeas corpus' filed on behalf of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo in the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 25.

Kishansingh, aged 20, a resident of Mardan village, was to-day sentenced to transportation for life for murdering his eldest brother Ramdas, who sold a donkey belonging to the joint family to defray expenses of the marriage of their only sister.—A. P.

"HIGHEST NATIONAL SERVICE"

—:o:—

Chirner Defence Committee's Warm Tribute To Congress Free Hospital

The Chirner Defence and Relief Committee unanimously passed the following resolution in their last meeting.

"The Chirner Defence and Relief Committee puts on record its high appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by the Congress Free Hospital for the prompt medical relief to the injured at Chirner within the shortest possible time after the dreadful events and for treating some of the injured persons in the Hospital for over three months.

"The Committee further conveys its sincere thanks for the highest national service done by the Congress Free Hospital."

VOTE DOWN THE CIVIC ADDRESS TO LORD IRWIN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

fathers had no right to vote for an address.

Sjt. Jagmohandas Parekh felt that India would never forget that the "Black repression" she had experienced in Lord Irwin's regime.

A SAD COMMENTARY

Sjt. Rangaswami Ayyar, deplored that the citizens who paid the taxes were denied entry to the Building which really belonged to them. He protested against the calling of Police by the Municipal Commissioner who he said had no right to do so.

Sjt. Mohanlal Desai recalled the Anti-Willingdon campaign and said that if 15 years ago the citizens of Bombay did not prefer to give an address to him it was thousand times more necessary to do so now. He wanted the voters to go to approach the Corporators personally and to persuade them to throw out the proposal.

Sjts. Gordhandas Gokhaldas and Vithaldas Damodardas also assured the voters that they would vote against the proposal.

TAKE A PLEDGE FROM YOUR REPRESENTATIVE

Sjt. M. N. Talpade advised the voters to approach every representative whom, they had elected and to get definite pledge from him that he would vote against the proposal.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting.

(Continued from Column 7.)

the son of the Managing Director of the Railway. If these facts were correct then how could there be any confidence as to the *bona fides* of the Railway administration in their efforts to Indianise the Services?

Mr. Hayman said that all that he knew was that the Standing Finance Committee for Railways had approved of the appointment. He could not give further information off-hand, and he preferred to have notice.

WHAT ABOUT SIKHS.

Sardar Sant Singh complained that Sikhs had not been given their share in the services. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub had called the Sikhs "bats". Sant Singh accepted that term but said they were not bats which were made of flesh but bats of seasoned wood used on the cricket field, bats which would stand against and roll away any amount of bowling or opposition.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar argued that if the policy of rapid Indianisation had been to agreed to by Government and if on Governments own admission the situation had not improved because the instructions issued at headquarters had not reached the tail end in every case and much leeway had to be made, why then should they so stoutly oppose the cut which asked that the policy of rapid Indianisation should be given effect to.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow, when at 5 p. m. the guillotine will be applied and the rest of the Railway demands will be voted.—A. P.

INDIANISATION OF RAILWAY BOARD

Popular Parties Sustain A Humiliating Defeat

POOR ATTENDANCE OF M. L. As RESPONSIBLE

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Assembly relapsed to a position of impotence as a result of the absence again of non-official members who seem to attach little value to the force of opinion in their constituencies. On the division for Indianisation of the Railway Board which subject used always to gather no less than 70 votes from the Indian side and used to lead to a thumping majority the Assembly to-day had a humiliating defeat because only 40 Opposition members were present as against a permanent Government strength of 42 Tnus while Nationalists and Independents as a party are showing a very commendable combination their discipline and whipping the attendance is hopeless and the lobby situation correspondingly becomes uncertain and weak.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion of the Railway Demands for Grants. At question time Sir George Schuster after replying to a question of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub's warned the members against accepting facts given in anonymous letters and communications for in that lay a grave danger.

The debate was resumed on Mr. Anwarul Azim's motion for Muslim representation in railway services.

RAILWAYS GREAT EMPLOYERS

Sir Abdur Rahim, the leader of the Independent Party, said that he was a member of the Islington Public Services Commission where he stood for the established principle of competitive examination. Then they had to fight and break a monopoly and promote Indianisation but now that the Indianisation policy was settled, the question arose as to what should be the share of the various communities.

LATE MR. C. R. DAS.

It was, therefore, necessary that all the communities should have their due share in such services. Speaking from experience in Bengal he said that often it was found that the impression that suitable candidates were not forthcoming was found to be wrong when the recruiting agencies were put into touch with those who knew where the material lay. He mentioned the lead given by the late C. R. Das in this respect and concluded by asking Mr. Anwarul Azim not to press the motion in view of the general support of the House.

MUSLIMS NO SPECIAL PREFERENCE.

Sir George Rainy said that the Railway Board could merely carry out the declared policy of the Government and not create a new policy as suggested by Mr. Yakub who wished Muslims to be treated as distinct from other minorities. All minorities claims would have to be kept in view.

He assured Maulvi Mahomed Yakub that he would look into the question of appointing two Muslim Deputy Agents on the personnel side in order to remove impressions however un-justified that, because of the absence of such officials, justice was not done to the Muslims. He felt that yesterday's note of the House for a cut of Rs. 100,000 meant that it might be difficult to appoint two Muslim officers to supervise Muslim recruitment as these would cost Rs. 48000 a year.

Continuing, Sir George Rainy mentioned that the most important point was to do something in the direction of forming committees on which the heads of educational institutions should be represented, so that recruiting officers and committees might be in touch with the candidates and the source of suitable recruitment.

Mr. Anwarul Azim reiterated the Muslim demands in categorical form and then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Ranga Iyer moved a cut under General Administration.

Mr. Ranga Iyer urged that Indian students should be provided greater facilities for admission to British Railway workshops and that continental qualifications should be recognised in India. He mentioned the cases of young men who were taken as railway engineers but were susequently dismissed in spite of the fact that their superior officers thought well of them.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Mr. Hayman admitted that young Indian engineers were dismissed but they were all taken on short term contracts. Three years ago the Railways had launched a big programme which necessitated the employment of a large number of engineers on short term contract. But things had changed and in view of the present financial stringency the Government could not keep all those in employment.

Rev. Mr. Chatterji justified the quota Committee but felt that lack of continuity in its personnel which was often appointed irrespective of their qualifications for the job they would be doing. The motion was withdrawn.

INDIANISATION AT ANY COST.

Mr. Ranga Iyer moved cut of Rs. 100 to urge the Indianisation of the Railway Board. He said that even at the risk of mismanagement the Railway Board should be Indianised and he wanted at least two Indian members on it.

Mr. B. Das warned Government that unless they did this immediately, the moment Indians got into power they would take drastic steps to do so.

Lala Jagannath Aggarwal said that if the experiment of Indianisation of the Executive Council of the Viceroy had not impaired the efficiency of the administration there was no reason why the same course should not be adopted in the Railway Board.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar pointed out that the principal work in the Railway Board was done by the subordintes who were all Indians. The final conclusions and determination of policy could equally be done by Indians.

NO PAUCITY OF SUITABLE INDIANS.

Sir Abdur Rahim did not think that there was any paucity of suitable men to fill the posts of members of the Railway Board or Agents of Indian Railways. He urged that an Indian should be appointed as soon as a vacancy occurs on the Railway Board.

DIFFERENT FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir George Rainy said that determination of policy did not lie with the Railway Board but with the Governor-General-in-Council. He admitted that Indians had proved a success on the Executive Councils, but the organisation of the Railway Board was different from that of the Executive Councils. Here a man had to do the double duty on functioning as an expert as also the director of the biggest commercial concern in the country. Government, however, were doing their best to meet the wishes of the House, and they had decided to give an officiating chance to an Indian as Member in charge of the Engineering Department next summer.

"I must point out that it was wrong to allege that Indians were intentionally kept out of the Railway Board.

The motion was pressed to a division and lost by 42 votes to 40.

Mr. Ranga Iyer next moved a cut of Rs. 100 in order to bring forward the question of overcrowding of the third class compartments.

Sir George Rainy said that Government were doing their best in the matter.

The motion was withdrawn. Mr. Ranga Iyer next moved a cut to urge the question of Indianisation. He wanted that the term 'Statutory Indian' should be done away with as under that cover Anglo-Indians were permitted to dominate the Service.

ANGLO-INDIANISATION.

Mr. B. Das said that under the guise of Indianisation, Anglo-Iudianisation was proceeding fast on the Railways. He complained that electrification of the G. I. P. Railway had only benefited the Europeans by providing more jobs for them.

Mr. Tun Aung stressed the claims of Burmans on Burma Railways. Mr. G. M. Roy left the Railways were the only department in which the *Piper* did not dance to the tune of the man who paid him.

Dr. Ziauddin said that the attitude of the Government showed that they were willing to Indianise the Army but not the Railways.

WRITING ON A CLEAN STATE

Mr. Hayman replying said that most of the members, in comparing figures for the Railway services for the past year had expressed themselves as if the Railway administration was writing on a clean slate. They could not dismiss all the hands who were doing work loyally and efficiently. On the other hand the Railway Board had fulfilled their pledge by recruiting 75 per cent. of Indians to the superior posts during the last year. Their difficulty was the paucity of suitable men, in spite of their lowering the qualification. Government, he said, not only had every desire to Indianise the services but also to take care and train their recruits, so that they would be efficient officers in the future. He assured Mr. V. Tun Aung that the claims of Burmans would be given full consideration. For the present Government had submitted proposals to Burma Government in that respect and they were awaiting a reply.

NO CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty instanced the recent appointment of Deputy Agent of South Indian Railway and asked whether in their search for a suitable person they could not find a suitable Indian for this post but one who had put in only six years service and who, so reports had it, was

(Continued in Col. 5).

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A Manifesto To Workers.

Comrades,

The interest of the workers can be defended and advanced only by united action. Therefore the split in the ranks of the Indian Trade Union movement is extremely deplorable. Fortunately, there are many in our movement who desire unity. But the much desired unity cannot be realized, for all time unless we all stand on a clearly defined platform.

Much trouble in our movement is caused by the fact that many of the Indian trade union leaders do not accept the fundamental principles governing the historic struggle of the working class against capitalist exploitation. The schism can be bridged if the Indian T. U. movement is built upon a platform based on these principles.

We therefore appeal to the rank and file of all trade union organizations of the country to join us and present a united front in our struggle.

THE PLATFORM OF UNITY.

1 The Trade Union is an organ of class-struggle. Its basic task is to organise the workers in a particular trade or industry for defending and advancing their interests. Therefore, under no circumstances, can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of capital and labour, or to foster friendly relatoin between the employer and employee.

11. The immediate general demands of all the Indian Trade Unions are:

1 Eight hours working day, including an hour's rest, in all the trades and industries; (42 hours per week)

2 Minimum wages guaranteeing all the workers an irreducible standard

3 Monthly payment of wages at the immediate end of the month.

4 Equal wages for equal labour without racial or sax discrimination;

5 One month's leave a year with full pay; with causal and sick leave with full pay.

6 Unemployment, Sickness, Old age and Maternity Insurance at the expense of the employers and the Government.

7 Better housing and labour conditions for all the workers. The rent for workers' lodgings not to exeed 10 per cent. of the wages;

8 Abolition of the employment of children under 14 years of age;

9 Immediate abolition of the employment of women and children underground in mines;

10 Abolition of the employment of women for six weeks preceding and six weeks after child-birth;

11 Abolition of all other systems of recruitment, discharge and dismissal of labour except through the Trade Unions. Abolition of the system of indentured labour as in the plantations;

12 Abolition of fines imposed by the employers, be they private individuals or the government;

13 Abolition of the system of control of Provident Fund by the employers.

III The entire Trade Union movement of the country shall carry on under a Central leadership, an energetic, ceaseless and well coordinated agitation for enforcing these minimum demands. The method of self-appointed delegations negotiating with the employers or State authorities shall be rejected as ineffective and harmful. The agitation shall take the form of mass meetings, demonstrations and strikes.

IV. Whenever the workers in one particular trade or industry are engaged in a dispute with the employers, the entire Trade Union movement shall support them actively. The support shall be extended through the declaration of class solidarity, financial aid and sympathetic strike.

V. In case of each and every conflict with the employers, no step shall be taken, no agreement shall be made, by the leaders of the Union except with the approval of the workers, expressed in general meetings or in delegates' Conference convened for the purpose.

VI. Every Union shall hold regular annual conferences for reviewing past activities and reelecting its executive. In case of any office-bearers of any Union failing to comply with this, the membership shall take the initiatibe for getting the Conference to-gether, and call upon the office bearer to render account. On such occasions, the national leadership of the entire Trade Union movement shall intervene in favour of the rank and file, and help them to dislodge the refractory office-bearers.

VII. Establishment of independent Workers' Committees in factories, shops, mills, pitheads, harbours, dockyards, plantation and all other places where collective work is performed, to supervise that the conditions of labour comply with the standard fixed;

VIII. The All India Trade Union Congress shall meet annually; the delegate to this Congress be elected by the unions through their respective factories and shops etc. and the unemployed workers through their Associations.

IX. The Executive of the Trade Union Congress shall not make any agreement or enter into negotiation for the purpose of making one, with the employer or the government except with the knowledge and approval of the Trade Union of the workers in the particular trade or industry concerned. The terms of any contemplated agreement shall first be submitted to a delegates conference of the Union for ionsideration and approval.

X. The All-India Trade Union Congress shall not affiliate itself with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International) because it supports the system of Colonial exploitation.

XI. The All-India Trade Union Congress shall not send delegates to the so-called International Labour Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations, as the Indian workers can expecte no good out of those conferences held ostensibly with the purpose of reconciling the interests of capital anl labour.

XII. No representative of the Trade Union Movement shall accept nominated seat in the Central or Provincial Legislature, nor serve on any official Committee.

XIII. The Indian Trade Union movement shall support and actively participate in the struggle for National Independence, which can only mean the termination of Imperialist domination, overthrow of capitalism, and socialisation of the means of production. They do firmly believe that "responsible government" or Dominion Status will only mean consolidation of Imperialism in India.

XIV Immediately, in addition to the demands formulated in Clause II, the Indian Trade Unions shall fight for:—

(i) Freedom of Press,
(ii) Freedom of Speech,
(iii) Freedom of Assembly, and
(iv) Freedom of Organisation.

Yours fraternally,
V. B. PURANDARE.
Secretary.
PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

"FESTINA LENTE" BUDGET

—:o:—

Big Deficit In Madras.

MADRAS, February 24.

Presenting the budget in the Madras Legislative Council today, Mr. H. G. Stokes, Finance Member, said that the current year would close with a deficit of 56.39 lakhs, to be met from balances. Taking the receipt side for 1930-31, land revenue excise and stamps showed a decrease of 15, 39 and 16 lakhs respectively. Turning to the budget estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said that the Government anticipated a fairly normal season and some increase in miscellaneous revenues. A continued heavy fall amounting to 29.47 lakhs was anticipated under stamps and registration. The Government had budgetted for a slight increase hoping for slight recovery of trade conditions in the next twelve months. Concluding the Finance Member said: "If I am asked to select motto to be placed at the head of our budget, it would be "festina lente', which, being freely interpreted, means 'wait and see". The times call for caution and it is in this spirit that the budget has been prepared".

The presentation of the budget over, the Chief Minister presented the Select Committee's report on the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill and moved its consideration. Before this, two petitions were presented to the House by two members on behalf of the Taxi Owners and Bus Owners Associations respectfully, urging the postponement of consideration of the Bill. Further discussion of the Bill takes place on March 3.

The House adjourned to the 27th for the general discussion of the budget.—A. P.

A LONDON UNIVERSITY ANTHOLOGY

We are attempting to collect, for publication in May next, an anthology which shall represent the under-graduate and graduate verse produced in the University of London during last two or three years. Past and present students of the University are requested to submit a selection of their work to us, C/o. the Book of London Verse," as early as possible at the following address:—

University of London Union,
68, Torrington Square,
London.

I. MAIS JONES,
B. S. SAKLATVALA,
Editors.

NATU'S AFFECTIONATE LETTERS TO SHEWANTIBAI

—:o:—

Late Sardar's Mistress Claim Upheld

DAUGHTER'S APPEALS DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT.

Two suits were originally filed in the First Class, Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona by Shewantibai Manjrekar, the kept mistress of the late Sirdar Vinayakrao Natu of Poona, claiming for a declaration that the mortgage bond dated 19th November 1917 for Rs. 20,000/ taken in the name of Keshav Raoji Gondhalekar and another belongs to her and that she had got the right to the mortgage amount and that the defendants should be ordered that they could not recover any amount of the mortgage from the mortgagor: and if they had recovered anything accounts should be taken from them and the plaintiff should be awarded the amount from the property of the deceased Vinayakrao Natu, and sued for getting the plaint lands transferred to her name, or in the alternative to get Rs. 20,000/ from the property of the deceased Sardar Vinayakrao Natu with interest at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest from 27th July 1920, i.e. Rs. 7,570-2-0 and for getting further Rs. 3,500/ with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from 11th October 1920, i.e. Rs. 2,036-1-0 out of which the plaintiff as the "Avarudha Stree" of the deceased Vinayakrao Natu had received Rs. 3,190/ and she was entitled to the balance of Rs. 2,348-1-0. She claimed this amount from the property of the deceased, the total amount due to her was Rs. 29,918-3-0 with further interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

The above two suits were decided by the trying Court at Poona in favour of Shewantibai Manjrekar.

APPEAL AGAINST POONA DECISION.

Appeals against these decisions were filed in the High Court by Miss Indumati Vinayek Natu and others. The appeals came for hearing before Justices Baker and Madgaonkar, Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the appellants. Mr. Coyajee represented Shewantibai, the respondent.

Mr. Baker in his judgment said:—"There is ample evidence that the mortgage was intended by the Mortgagee Natu to be for the benefit of the plaintiff, who had long lived with him as his mistress and whom he regarded as his wife. It is now conceded that the Government bonds referred to in the second suit belonged to the plaintiff but the contention of he learned Counsel for the appellants in this Court is that inasmuch as the mortgage for Rs. 20,000/ proved not to be a satisfactory transaction, Natu substituted a gift of Rs. 20,000/ in War Loan for the benefit of the plaintiff in lieu of the mortgage.

NATU'S AFFECTIONATE LETTERS TO SHEWANTIBAI.

There is however no evidence whatever in support of this theory. There is no letter written by Natu in which he refers to the Government bonds being substituted for the mortgage, and in view of the relations between the parties, which appear from the affectionate letters addressed by Natu to the plaintiff (pages 63, 64 and 68 of the record in appeal 61 of 1929,) there is no reason to suppose that he would have hesitated to make a provision for her and for his numerous children by her even of so large an amount as Rs. 40,000/. It must be remembered that Natu was a wealthy man. His property was worth about Rs. 4½ lakhs. His annual income is about Rs. 16,000/ and the plaintiff had lived with his for many years and bore him seven children.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

There is nothing, therefore, improbable in his desiring that she and her children should inherit a large portion of his estate, and there is nothing whatever on the record to show that he intended to limit his provision for her to 20,000/ or that Government War loan was substituted for the amount of the mortgage. Nor has anything on the record been pointed out to show that the mortgage amount was incapable of being recovered. On the contrary from the judgment it seems that a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been recovered by Natu from the mortgagors Gondhalekars. In these circumstances, I agree that the view taken by the learned First Class Subordinate Judge is correct, and both the appeals fail and should be dismissed with costs."

Mr. Justice Madgaonkar in a lengthy judgment agreed with his learned colleague.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL TALKS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Paris.—The Anglo-French Naval conversations were resumed at Quai D'Orsay in the morning and will be continued uninterruptedly in the hope of reaching an agreement to-night if possible. If the agreement is arrived at Mr. Henderson and Mr. Alexander intend to proceed to Rome direct from Paris with a view to obtaining adherence of Italy also to the London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

British interests to safeguard and promote. S. S. "Loyalty," one serious Indian attempt in recent years on the foreign seas, has a tragic history to tell of how Britishers discriminate against Indians with the connivance, if not the active support, of our Government. It is absolutely imperative, therefore, that along with other items suggested above, the cost of transportation should be made votable by the Central Legislature.

ARMY CONTRACTOR'S ARISTOCRACY.

Under the head "Military Engineer Services" we find for 1929-30 a net expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. According to official explanation these services are responsible for work like buildings and roads, defence and rifle ranges, electrical and mechanical installations, furniture and engineering stores. This is particularly the kind of work where through hundreds of loopholes money is usually found to be wasted. If, therefore, this head is made votable and brought under the searching scrutiny of the Central Legislature, some appreciable saving could be made made. The army contractors are an aristocracy by themselves, and no wonder when crores of such expenditure can be undertaken by an irresponsible executive.

"Administrative services" absorbed in 1929-30 a little over Rs. 7 crores. Of this, the main three items were: (1) Rs. 1.75 crores on Indian Army Service Corps dealing with provision and maintenance of articles like food-stuffs, fodder, petrol, etc. (ii) Rs. 1.43 crores on medical services; and (iii) Rs. 1.05 crores on Military Accounts Offices. Rs. 63 lacs were spent on Army Education and educational institutions. It is remarkable that whilst Rs. 11.63 lacs were spent for educating the British soldier to give him a more intelligent grasp of his duties, only Rs. 96,000 could be spared for the same object for the Indian solider.

There are several items under this head which could be easily made votable by the Legislature without any risk of impairing the mechanica lefficiency of these services.

INDIAN CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

This brief analysis of some of the important items in the Military Bill clearly snows that no responsible Indian with a study of the subject can ever agree to the R. T. C. decision to make the Army expenditure a non-votable charge on the revenues of the Central Government. We may at once concede our immediate inability to control the technical side of the army organisation but in so far as even the broad policies underlying this organisation are concerned we cannot, without risking disservice to our own country, forego our inherent right of laying down what these should be. There can now be no two opinions that India's full attainment of Dominion Status will wait upon her fitness and capacity to undertake her own defence and the length of the period of transition will be determined by definite decisions taken now about the gradual transfer of control to Indian hands. Equally incontrovertible is also the fact that the crushing burden of military expendiure cannot be substantially reduced unless it is decided to replace British by Indian trooys, say, over a period of ten years and a more energetic programme is followed of Indianising the officer ranks than that suggested by the Skeen Committee. This will, of course, mean the provision of enlarged facilities for training both in England and India and even the Army Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. has advised immediate steps for establishing a Sandhurst in India.

As pointed out above, there are several branches of the military expenditure which have an important bearing on the commercial and industrial development of the country. There are also various administrative services and particularly the Military Engineer Services. Most of these can be transferred to the control of a responsible Indian Minister, without incurring any great military risk, or at least to start with demands for grants on these heads should be subject to the vote of the Cenral Legislature. As regards other heads like Pay and Allowances, etc. of the fighting services, Army Headquarters, etc. Non-effective charges, they should continue during the transition period to be non-votable, subject, of course, to the acceptance by Governor-General of the policy of Indianisation both of officers and other ranks that may be agreed upon now.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

It is also desirable that before the new Constitution comes into operation, an impartial inquiry should be held in regard to certain matters of dispute between India and England. For instance, the Capitation charges—which mean the rate for each officer and man on the authorised British establishment, the rate having reference to an actuarial calculation of the number of recruits required annually to keep up the Indian establishment of British troops and to the cost of raising, training and equipping the annual drafts and reliefs. This rate is now £25 per head compared to £7-10-0 in 1908. These charges at present come to Rs. 2 crores a year. Another important matter of adjustment is the cost of protecting the North-West Frontier which has been admitted to be an Imperial burden. It is only fair that English should contribute annually her share for this cost, which must also include the loss on the strategic railways.

RACING REFLECTIONS

Proposed Owners And Trainers' Association

(BY "PILOT".)

Two race meetings following in close order kept race-goers fairly busy through the last week.

The sport on both days was highly enjoyable even if not so profitable to most people.

It is unfortunate that the big prizes have not gone round this year. A few fortunate owners have appropriated all the rich stakes and trophies.

Star of Italy has not found it difficult to maintain a winning sequence started in Calcutta on December last year. The stout-hearted son of Caligula has made it plain that there is not a horse in India to-day to touch him from a mile to a distance, but, it is strange, that what was evident to race-goers quite a while ago has only been demonstrated to the official handicapper after the gelding has recorded two facile successes here. Other journals have joined in the outcry against the wrong handicapping this season, but this paper for a long time has been the only one which has drawn attention to discrepancies in the allotment of weights since the season began.

There is some talk in racing circles of a proposed Owners' and Trainers' Association. Such a body is a long-felt want, for it is the lack of such co-operative action which is at the bottom of all the troubles with which the racing fraternity is beset. It is all too evident that the powers-that-be arrogate to themselves authority which is often none too wisely wielded. Many an owner and trainer is too afraid to voice his complaint, but with the support of such an Association as has been suggested they will feel that they are not waging a lone battle.

I hear that the false rail is to be put into use again after the Big Meeting. When so much money is spent in the upkeep of the Turf it is surprising that there should be necessity for the false rail which has manifold disadvantages. There is always the danger of accidents when runners are plentiful, and its use gives rise to much scrambling and jostling among riders in their anxiety to find positions.

Some time ago in a race in Australia jockeys refused to go to the post because they apprehended much danger to their lives owing to the unwieldy field on a narrow track.

It is stated that the enquiry into the accident which involved that popular jockey, Barnett, has not been concluded.

The correct thing would be to take the evidence of the person most concerned. I hear Barnett is now out of hospital and before the Stewards make their findings public, the unfortunate victim of the smash-up should be given an opportunity to throw some light on the incident.

Mr. Essajee is likely to finish high up among winning trainers this season with three horses like Dilsher, Darianoor and Golden Trail he has won 11 races—excellent work indeed!

Bence had a long-looked-for success when Amsel carried the Kelso jacket to victory in one of the races for the Colaba Cup. This mare has been the principal stake winner of Mr. Kelso during the present campaign though there are indications that Flourish will win a nice race before the close down of the season.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds Sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 21-2-1931 Sterling purchased in India ....

Remittances during the week ending 21st Feb. 1931, Tranfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 4,66,200 (a).

Total 4,66,200.

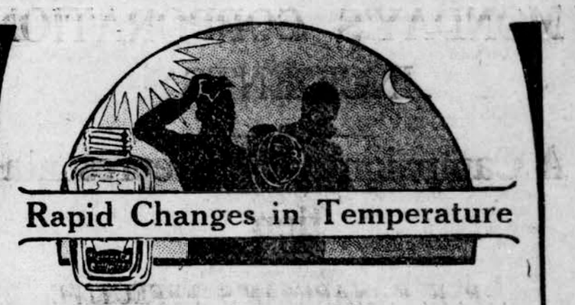
Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 21st Feb. 1931, Sterling purchased in India, 5,395,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 21st Feb. 1931, Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 8,650,086 (b).

Total 14,045,086.

(a) Of this amount £56,55,886 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

(b) Of this amount of 1,06,200 is on account of sales of sterling.



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"SCRUTATOR AND HIS SERMONS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I deal with a couple of points in connection with "Scrutator's" comment in regard to your recent leading article on safeguards?

The worthy journalist seems to be under the delusion that no Indian can devise a scheme of self-government for the whole of India on a line other than the one adopted by the Sankey Report. True, Federation should be the principle of our constitution, but is it not possible, Sir, to envisage a Federal Constitution which may be quite different from the Federal plan suggested by the Sankey Report? Does it not occur to our esteemed friend of the "Indian Daily Mail" that though the frame-work of Federalism may remain, many of the important details set within the frame-work by the Sankey Report can be removed so as to meet with the sane and rational criticism made by the "Chronicle."?

The Indian States are an anachronism. They present almost an insurmountable difficulty to India as a whole to devise a workable constitution of a sovereign India, if the constitution of the Indian States maintains its "status quo." The anomaly of the situation lies in the strange phenomenon, namely: when the British India is recognised to have only one master, the people of Britisn India, the Indian States have in actual fact two masters, the people of the States and the Princes. If you once admit the principle of self-determination in the new Constitution of India, sheer logic coupled with the highest ethical doctrines compel us to the conclusion that the real master of the Indian States should be the people of the States and not their Princes. And yet according to the Treaties with the Crown the Princes are "de-facto" as well as "de jure" masters of the destinies of the States. These are the facts of the situation, we are told. True, but these facts are the creation of Great Britain and the Princes. Can these facts be not undone? They are human-made things, not the laws of Nature. In a free India, the Princes cannot occupy any other position than that of a President or a Prime Minister of a unit in the Federal structure. The moment you attempt to stand upon your treaty-rights and privileges, a free India is an impossibility.

If the British Government is once prepared to create and accommodate a free India into its enlightened Commonwealth,—the Commonwealth such as the one which has been in the crucible from year to year at the furnace of the Imperial Conference, the problem of the insuperable difficulties as presented by the Treaties between the Indian States and the Crown will not be a heavy burden upon the enlightened conscience of a Commonwealth which claims to be based upon the principle of self-determination. To one who has studied the constitutions of the world as they obtain in all democratic countries, the presence of absolute despots is anomalous and illogical in a Free India. Indeed, it is not beyond the capacity of British and Indian statesmanship to make the entire India including the portions painted yellow in the map of India really and effectively free, based on the principle of self-determination. It appears to me that the one obstacle which will again and again confront us will be the unnatural element in the political constitution of India, I mean absolute monarchies as typified by the Indian States. Will the rulers elect to be truly constitutional rulers, with 'parliament' of their own?

I can, therefore, understand the anxiety of the Editor of the "Chronicle" in regard to the representation of the Princes in the Indian Legislature. Once, however, the real representatives of the 'people' of the States sat side by side with the real representatives of the people of the rest of India in the Sovereign All-India Legislature, the problem becomes incredibly simple. So long as this does not happen, one shall have to devise the most unnatural constitution the world has ever produced. Germany before the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia came into being had possessed a number of absolute monarchies in the shape of several independent States. And yet, what is Germany to-day? Unless and until India follows into the footsteps of Germany under the enlightened leadership of Great Britain, I for one, cannot see any future for any constitution which Lord Sankey or Mr. MacDonald can devise. If, therefore, Great Britain means well by India, she has no other alternative but to make the entire India sooner or later a harmonious, homogeneous and compact political unit broad-based on the principle of self-determination. Of course, then, British rule will have been a real boon to India and a free India will commute its genuine gratitude for Great Britain into a lasting bond of diplomatic friendship with her former rulers. Incidentally, this will be the greatest safeguard in favour of Great Britain in the future political life of a Free India.—Yours, etc.,

ALPHA.

CONTINUOUS DECLINE IN EARNINGS OF IMPERIAL BANK.

—:o:—

Record Figure Of Establishment Charges.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund in their report dated 24th inst. make the following interesting observations regarding the present state of the Imperial Bank of India:—

As an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras, the Imperial Bank of India commenced operations in 1921, since when annual net earnings have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1921	1,20,32,449
1922	1,16,40,805
1923	1,25,14,507
1924	1,27,87,056
1925	1,09,76,682
1927	1,10,96,961
1928	1,11,98,657
1929	1,05,58,996
1930	1,01,72,818

It will be seen that they show an almost continuous decline, the earnings for 1930 being the lowest in the short history of the Bank.

Although the decline in trade and in commodity prices must be taken into consideration, the reduction, in the net earning power cannot be considered as other than unsatisfactory. The Bank is in the enviable position of having to pay no interest on the bulk of its deposits. If this was not so we are afraid that shareholders would have to go dividendless.

It is very fortunate also, for the shareholders, that the decline in trade and in commodity values has not brought down the level of money rates in this country—as it has in most, if not all, others.

We are afraid that the Bank's last annual export would have made very poor reading had the Bank Rate averaged less than 5 per cent throughout the year as it would have averaged had the exigencies of the exchange position not necessitated artificially tight money conditions.

NO APPARENT BENEFIT OF BRANCHES.

We believe that in the early years of the Bank's existence the cost of opening new branches was debited to the profit and loss account. This expense has now ceased but there is no corresponding improvement in the disclosed profits and no apparent benefit is obtained from the working of the two hundred branches throughout the country.

The Fully Paid shares of Rs. 500 each which touched Rs. 1700 at one time were quoting Rs. 1340 at the beginning of last year. There was a steady decline in the price throughout 1930 and quite recently there has been a severe fall to the record low price of Rs. 1090 with the Partly Paid shares comparatively lower at Rs. 262/8. Even at these low levels the market has few buyers and investors who hold the shares, being nervous owing to the persistent shrinkage of their capital, are asking for the reason or reasons. In our opinion there are three basic reasons:—

1. The certainty that a Reserve Bank will come into being in India in the near future.
2. The lack of progress since the Bank's inception.
3. Heavy and constantly increasing establishment charges.

The opinion is held that the Imperial Bank of India bereft of a large measure of the support it at present enjoys as Government Bankers would not be able to compete with other Banks and able to earn sufficient profits to maintain a dividend of 16 per cent. per annum.

THE WEAK POINT.

With this opinion we agree and, going through the accounts submitted by the Bank to shareholders during recent years, we find that its weak point compared with other first class Banks in India, is its high expenditure on "establishment."

The report for the half year ended the 31st December 1930 was unfavourably received and we are confident that, had the Governors intimated to shareholders that the question of the Bank's expenditure was receiving their careful consideration, the shares would not have declined to the extent they have during recent weeks. We give below figures for the years 1929 and 1930 which show that establishment charges amount to almost 50 per cent. of the Bank's earnings, and are some 75 per cent. of the total annual expenditure:—

1929 Income Rs. 2,79,25,890; Total Expenditure Rs. 1,73,66,894; Establishment charges Rs. 1,26,77,944.

1930 Income Rs. 2,76,83,236; Total Expenditure Rs. 1,75,09,418; Establishment charges Rs. 1,30,23,290.

The demand for retrenchment throughout the business world, it will be seen, finds no response from the Imperial Bank of India. Establishment charges for 1930 show an advance of Rs. 3 1/2 lacs over the year 1929 and constitute a record figure.

It is very interesting to compare the three figures given above with those of the Bank of India and the Central Bank of India. We have taken the year to December 1930 and give below comparative figures:—

Bank of India Income Rs. 27,42,-314 (100 per cent.); Total Expenditure Rs. 11,44,250 (42 per cent.); Establishment charges Rs. 6,98,745 (25 per cent.)

Imperial Bank Income Rs. 2,76,-83,236 (100 per cent.); Total Expenditure Rs. 1,75,09,418 (63 per cent.); Establishment charges Rs. 1,30,23,290 (47 per cent.)

Central Bank Income Rs. 40,96,-926 (100 per cent); Total Expenditure Rs. 23,33,609 (57 per cent); Establishment charges Rs. 16,98,-896 (41 per cent);

It will be seen that, excluding establishment charges, the expenditure of the three Banks compared with the income is about the same at 16/17 per cent. The huge difference is in establishment charges—the Imperial Bank of India's being 47 per cent. as compared with 25 per cent. for the Bank of India. As a result the Imperial Bank of India's net profit was 37 per cent. of its income as compared with 58 per cent. for the Bank of India.

The establishment charges of the Imperial Bank of India should gradually be reduced to Rs. 1 crore per annum and, as soon as a step is taken in this direction, confidence in the shares of the Bank will be restored and not, we imagine, before. With these charges in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1 crore the Bank should be able, with the Reserve Bank in being, to pay 2 per cent. on deposits, to compete with other Banks in the open market for other deposits and to maintain its dividend at 16 per cent.

India will have a Reserve Bank in the not distant future. The Imperial Bank of India will receive "compensation for loss of office". We doubt whether it will receive terms as good as those suggested when the Reserve Bank Bill was recently thrown out by the Assembly. Indigenous bankers will raise their united protest against any favourable treatment adverse—perhaps unfairly adverse—to their own interest and to the development of Indian banking generally.

RIGID ECONOMICS.

We would support such a protest and so, we think, would the business community "en bloc" unless, meanwhile, the Governors of the Bank can show that, as a result of rigid economies, reduction of establishment charges and a closer and more sympathetic contact with the commercial community, the Bank is justified in asking for special assistance until such time as it can compete on equal terms with its less fortunate competitors in the sphere of Indian banking.

Imperial Bank of India shares would certainly recover, perhaps considerably, in sympathy with a general advance in share market values but on their own merits we see little scope for improvement and, until such time as there are definite indications of a move toward lower establishment charges, we do not advise a purchase of the shares as an investment, although we admit that they have some attraction for the more speculatively inclined. We may be wrong in our vaticination but owing to the worldwide slump in share values throughout the year 1930, the investor has many alternative investments to select from giving a safe return of over 7 per cent. the future of which is less obscure.

FAMOUS INDIAN POLITICAL TRIALS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—1921

N. B. writes in the "Hindu":—

The arrest and conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of the Prince of Wales' visit to Upper India, serves as another instance of the general policy of the Government to suppress the Non-Co-operation movement, especially in relation to the boycott of the Prince, by the simple method of launching a series of prosecutions on the chief leaders of the movement and clapping them in prison, under charges which, at best, constitute only a technical breach of some special regulation enacted by them to meet the situation. These trials, though trivial in themselves, had exerted a far-reaching influence on the trend of later political movement in the country, and occurring as they did, at a most critical juncture in the history of India's national struggle, when the forces of Government on the one hand and those of revolt on the other, were fighting round the one great event of the day, viz.,—the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India—form part of India's national history and as such are extremely valuable.

On the 6th of December 1921, the District Magistrate of Lucknow issued an order under Section 144, C. P. C., prohibiting all meetings, lectures, demonstrations, posters and pamphlets regarding the boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit to that city. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had, it appears, on the very same day, taken a prominent part in a procession of the local volunteer corps, distributing pamphlets asking the people to observe hartal on the day of the Prince's visit. On the following day, he was arrested along with his father and several others at Allahabad, on the charge of contravening the above said order, under a warrant of the District Magistrate of Lucknow. He was brought to Lucknow immediately for standing his trial. The specific offences with which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was charged were, being a member of the National Volunteer Corps, a body which had been declared as unlawful and assisting in the operations of that body by distributing the pamphlets referred to. Pundi Jawaharlal was lodged in the District Jail of Lucknow, having refused to furnish bail.

The trial opened on the 15th of December before Mr. Mahomed Shafi, the City Magistrate of Lucknow. The Court held its sittings inside a special tent erected in the compound of the District Jail for the purpose. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was brought along with a batch of 48 other accused who were all volunteers and were charged similarly. The entry of outsiders into the Court was limited by the Magistrate's order. However, a large member of lawyers including some barristers of Lucknow were present during the trial. Some Hindu and Parsi ladies had also managed to be present in the Court to witness the trial. Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, along with some leading Congress and Khilafat workers, were also present. There was a large crowd of people from the city and surroundings, waiting outside the compound, who were intermittently sending out shouts of Mahatma Gandhiki-jai and Pandit Jawaharlal-ki-jai, which were heard inside the Court. Pundit Jawaharlal was in a very cheerful mood.

Mr. H. S. Gupta, Bar-at-Law, Lucknow, appeared for the prosecution. The accused were brought into the Court one by one and their cases were heard separately. The first witness to be examined was a Sub-Inspector of Police, who deposed to the fact of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others distributing pamphlets regarding boycott of the Prince. As usual, the accused refused to plead. There were no defence counsels or witnesses. The prosecution witnesses were not cross-examined.

NO PART IN PROCEEDINGS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in answer to a question put by the Court, stated that he did not recognise the British Government in India. He did not regard the Court as a Court and looked upon the prosecution and trial as a farce. He added that the Court only carried out what had already been decided. When asked by the Magistrate as to what he meant by his last observation, he declined to answer any further questions. Then the charge was framed against him under Section 17, Clause 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He did not offer any evidence, nor did he show the slightest concern in the further proceedings of the trial.

Further evidence was heard by the Magistrate on the 16th December. Syed Basheer Ali, the editor of "The Hamdam", a vernacular paper, was called as a witness, to give evidence in regard to certain messages of leaders, published in his journal. He protested against being called as a witness and compelled to give evidence against his will. He said further, that, as a journalist, he could not disclose the sources through which he obtained information and in this particular case, the messages of leaders regarding the boycott of the Prince. But, when the police authorities threatened to search his offices, he produced such papers as he could, pleading at the same time, that he did so, in order to avoid for himself and his office people, the trouble and inconvenience attending a police raid.

The other accused were brought into the Court one by one and their trial went on quickly, there being only the legal aspects and formalities of the cases to be gone through. All the accused gave identical statements and they passed through the ordeal cheerfully. There were no arguments to speak of on either side and the proceedings passed off in a prosaic manner, without providing for the onlookers the enthusiastic scenes of a debate or interesting cross-sword thrusts among lawyers.

The Magistrate delivered judgment against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thirteen other accused. He observed that the charge under Section 17 (2) of the C. L. A. Act, was not sustainable against the accused in view of the evidence tendered by the prosecution and convicted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru under Section 17 (1) of the C. L. A. Act, for distributing leaflets asking the people to observe hartal and thereby assisting in the operations of the National Volunteer Corps—an unlawful body. He sentenced him to undergo six months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo a further term of one month's simple imprisonment. The other accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

STRI-SEVA-SAMAJ

—:o:—

Review Of Its Activities

Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi writes:—

The Samaj was started about six months ago with the main object of combining the advance of Swadeshism with the betterment of the economic condition of helpless women belonging to poor middle-class families. With this object in view, the Samaj gets various articles of daily use prepared from best materials by such women during their afternoon leisure hours. The women are given remuneration for their work and the sale of the articles is arranged by the Samaj. In addition to sales by private canvassers, the Samaj had a free stall at most of the Swadeshi Bazaars in Bombay, Alibag, Bandra and Poona. The Samaj has also a shop at the Swadeshi Market to be shortly established at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Building on Kalbadevi Road.

Besides the monthly subscriptions from its members—who are all ladies—the Samaj also receives donations from sympathisers of both sexes. The Samaj does not recognise any distinction of caste, creed or religion. There are many small industries, not involving the use of costly machinery, or complicated formulae which intelligent women can be easily taught and which will enable helpless women to earn an honourable livelihood and supplement their family earnings.

APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL HELP

The taking of each new industry, however, costs an initial outlay and expenses are also involved in imparting instruction. The Samaj threfore appeals to all philanthropic persons to help the objects of the Samaj by liberal donations. There can be no better form of constructive charity than the one which prepares intelligent but helpless women to be self-reliant, thereby minimising the chances of their being forced by sheer poverty to taking to immoral sources of living.

PRACTICAL WORK.

Dduring the short period that it has been in existence, the Samaj has already put on the market some twenty articles of daily use manufactured by women during their afternoon leisure hous—such as, writing fluids, and fountain pen-inks, Medicated Hair-oil, Ideal Pomades, Boot-polishes and creams, Shaving-sticks, Bar-soaps, Tooth-powders, Pain-balms, Bordered-handkerchiefs, Spiced Betal-nut-powder, condiments and spices of all description, etc. All the articles are prepared from the best materials available and are guaranteed to be free from any inferior mixtures. The prices are also kept as low as possible with a view to effect a good sale.

All profits on the sale of the articles go to help the poor and needy women of middle-class families who cannot, on account of their social status, go for work to the mills or factories managed by men.

SIX MONTHS' WORK.

During the last six months of its existence, the Samaj sold articles about Rs. 2,000, worth and thereby helped 25 women to add to their family earnings by about Rs. 750. Besides the subscriptions from their members the Samaj received some donations. With greater help in the beginning the Samaj can do more useful work and help a larger number of women.

All particulars with regard to the Samaj and the retail and whole-sale prices of the articles and the rates of commission to dealers can be had from Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi, President, Stri-Seva Samaj, Gamdevi, Bombay, 7.

'C' CLASS PRISONERS

Treatment In Lucknow Camp Jail.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17.

Babu Mohanlal Saxsena has issued the following statement regarding the treatment of 'C' class political prisoners in the new Lucknow camp jail.—

Since the people of these Provinces are anxious to know about the condition of political prisoners in the camp jail where-in are confined at present about 1800 politicals from all over the province, I think it my duty to issue a statement about the conditions obtaining there. My source of information is the politicals who have been released during the last two weeks. I am satisfied that the following allegations are true:—

(1) Prisoners are required to sleep on unpaved and uneven ground, there being provided no berths or cots as required by the jail manual. They are, moreover, inconvenienced by white-ants.

(2) They are supplied with two unserviceable blankets and one piece of matting which is hardly enough to protect them from even ordinary cold not to speak of the severe cold obtaining these days, specially when they have to sleep in tin sheds.

(3) They are kept locked up for all time during day and night except three hours, i.e., one hour in the morning, one hour at noon and one hou in the evening.

(4) Latrine arrangements are wholly unsatisfactory. One latrine with 20 seats is meant for the use of 200 prisoners in one hour.

(5) Fetters of the prisoners on their arrival from other jails are not removed for long intervals sometimes even for 15 or 20 days.

(6) Prisoners weighing less than 100 lbs. have been put to work flour and oil mills which is against jail rules.

(7) For nine days they had to live practically on "dal, sag" and gram. One day they were given each only one "roti" on another day bah. For two days they were not even given parched gram. Even now they are not getting the full quantity of "rotis," as prescribed by the jail manual.

(8) There have been cases of severe beating in the presence of responsible jail officials and serious injuries have been allowed to remain unattended.

(9) One political prisoner from Allahabad district, named Hedeshi was taken to the district jail and flogged notwithstanding the announcement in the press that politicals would no more be flogged. He was given 15 stripes.—"Leader."

GOVERNMENT AND CORRUPT PRACTICES.

A Mystery That Requires Explanation.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Last week's Bombay Government Gazette contained the announcement that the Governor-in-Council has removed the disqualifications imposed under the law on Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Messrs. Ramchandra M. Bhat and Dinshaw Cowasjee for corrupt practices at the last Council election in Bombay. This action of the Government in setting aside the disqualifications is shrouded in mystery as no explanation has been vouchsafed to justify the notification. The gentlemen above mentioned were found guilty of a corrupt practice by a special tribunal presided over by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, and were declared ineligible for election or nomination for five years in any of the representative bodies in the province and outside; and this fact was duly notified in the Bombay Government Gazette hardly a month ago. What has transpired to justify the reversal of the Government Order since then? It is as much in the interests of the gentlemen concerned as that of the public for the Government to state the grounds on which the disqualifications have been set aside so promptly. What amounts to a condonation of corrupt practices by the Government in these cases will, we are afraid, affect the purity of future elections. Government under the law has, no doubt, the power to relieve men found guilty of corrupt practices of the legal consequences of their offence, but it owes a duty to the public to explain why this power has been exercised in this case. It is wise even for a bureaucracy to take public opinion with it as far as possible, and not to seem to dictate to it from on high. If there have come to the notice of Government extenuating circumstances in this case, the fact might have been stated. The public have no interest in having the gentlemen concerned vistimised. It will in no way detract from the authority of Government, if it takes the public into its confidence in such matters.

ANTI-SEMITICISM IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

(BY MAIL.)

The Fascist movement pretends to express the "National Soul." The Hitlerites declare their "mission to be to save German culture" which they maintain is degenerating under outlandish influence. Anti-Semitism is one of the ugly features of Fascist extravagance. This took a grotesque form in a recent incident.

BLESSINGS OF CZARDOM.

Under the Czars, the Jews were barbarously persecuted in Russia. The revolution has changed the position of the Jews, politically as well as culturally. For example, one of the best theatres of Moscow—"the Haima Theatre"—is composed entirely of very talented Jewish artists and stages plays in Hebrew. Lately, the Habima Theatre has been touring Germany. In the south German town of Konstanz-Schaffhausen its performance was disturbed by Fascist rowdies. These maintained that "the defence of the national soul demands a relentless fight against Bolshevism, not only politically, but culturally." Now, the Habima stages plays not necessarily political but dealing with social problems from a revolutionary point of view.

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EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.

Plea For Immediate Abolition.

CHINESE DIPLOMAT AT AMERICAN CLUB.

All responsible Chinese are looking to America for the speedy conclusion of the negotiations now in progress between China and the United States for the ending of extraterritoriality, Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Special Commissioner in Europe of the Hachiaopu, (Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs), told the members of the American Club of Paris at the weekly luncheon of the organization which was held at the restaurant Langer.

Col. J. Y. Kuznik. Second Vice-President of the club, presided at the luncheon in the absence of President Theodore Rousseau.

Among those who heard the Chinese official were L. J. Keena, United States Consul General in Paris; Robert D. Murphy, American Consul; General Stanley H. Ford, Military Attache at the American Embassy here, and Major James B. Ord, Assistant Military Attache.

DR. YOUNG'S SPEECH.

Mr. Young said, in part:

"To America, China for many years was, and still is, called the 'Far East.' A most unreasonable term. To you to America, it is the 'Near East,' because, across the Pacific, if a fast steamship line were maintained, it would take less than eight days to go there. And the development of modern science, besides steamship lines, has brought China nearer to America and nearer to the world. Only some five weeks ago, in the little village about 30 minutes from Shanghai, there took place the opening ceremonies of a direct radio station to America. Within a few minutes, direct messages, personal messages of greetings were exchanged between President Hoover and the Chinese President, between your Foreign Secretary and our Foreign Secretary.

"With the development of the radio and the cable the old motion of Oriental mystery of the far-away land of Cathay ought to disappear, and I am sure that in the near future, it will soon totally disappear by the growing contact, the growing relations which have been brought about, not only by these mechanical means, but also through human associations growing steadily during recent years, which will inevitably hasten closer contact and better understanding.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

"These mechanical inventions are only one or two factors in a every gigantic knitting machine, knitting together human relations. There are others which I wish to touch to-day and I particularly want to emphasize the relations between China and America, and these I shall put under three headings: that is relations along political lines between China and America; secondly: cultural relations, and thirdly: commercial relations.

"You will all remember what Theodore Roosevelt said about the death of the Mediterranean period, the height of the present Atlantic era and the growth of the Pacific era in the future. He, of course, implied in a way that the Atlantic era will be eclipsed by the Pacific.

"If I am permitted, I would rather modify that statement. The Atlantic era is at the present moment at its height, but the Pacific era will very soon rise to a corresponding height and both will bie with each other for importance in world relations and trade. And this rise of the Pacfic era must be accompanied by a rise of a stable, peaceful and independent China. For China, as a country, denotes the whole continent in the Far East and holds the key to world prosperity and development.

"The Chinese educated classes will always remember the satisfactory and happy relations that have existed between America and our country; they will always remember it was John Hay who declared the open door policy, a declaration made at a time when it was equivalent to championing China's cause against the scramble for concessions and against the partition of Chinese territories.

RELATIONS BUILT ON POLICY.

The relations between our two countries have been and will be built upon the foundation of this policy. There are no 18th or 19th Century vestiges of imperialism with an American flag in China. There are, as you know no American concessions or settlements. And those so-called outposts of Empire of the other countries in China are fast disappearing, and we are hoping that in the very near future they shall totally disappear. These vestiges—these superficial privileges—have, in the past, created much trouble and were an obstructing bulwark to China in assuming an equal position in world affairs.

"Third China will always remember that it was America, ahead of other countries, which gave the present National Government 'de jure' recognition in 1928, by the signing of the Tariff Treaty.

"In view of these happy political relations, all Chinese are now looking again to America for the speedy conclusion of the negotiations now in progress between China and your country, for the ending of the system called 'extraterritoriality.' As a word, it means nothing; as a system it means that foreigners are free from Chinese laws, courts and taxation. In desiring to abolish extraterritoriality we are not trying to do any harm to foreigners, but rather wish to put foreign interests on the same fair and equal basis with the Chinese people in China's own territory.

CHINESE EDUCATED IN U. S.

"You probably all know that the wife of our President studied in Georgia, our Foreign Minister received his degree from Yale University, the Minister of Finance is from Harvard, and the Minister of Industry graduated from Oberlin. And there are many others who are holding probably less prominent, posts but who are just as important in China, who have had an American education.

"I believe that the constant exchange of students is one of the best ways of making countries understand one another better. I have noticed, during the last two or thsee years, that American students have been going to schools in China for a limited period, to study China and Chinese culture, and they are doing great service in bringing Chinese thought and Chinese civilization nearer to understanding in the West.

"These relations—plitical and cultural—will lead to a more important and more practical relationship, and that is, commercial.

"I say more important in view of the fact that we are all experiencing the effects of the world economic depression. It is practical because it touches the pockets of everybody.

"For the development of commerce and foreign trade in China, there are two requisites which I consider absolutely necessary. First, we must have a peaceful China: we must have a stable Government: we must have an independent China, and at the same time we must also have a stabilized rate of exchange. Secondly, we must have China's good will.

WHO MUST DO WHICH.

"The first, the creation of a peaceful China, a stable government, it is our part. China must do it.

"To create China's good will, it is your part.

"With regard to the first point—a peaceful China—many friends of mine have asked: 'What is wrong with China. Why do you always fight?'

"The background to that question is a short period of ten, or at most, fifteen years. If they look back one hundred years more, they will understand why we have had disturbed conditions recently, from which we are now emerging.

"At the beginning of tht 19th Century, the West came to the East, and that impact of western civilization and modern industrialism has caused the Chinese system—not the Chinese civilization—the Chinese system of governmtnt and society to collapse. And throughout the 80 years that followed, until the beginning of this century, the process of disintegration has been going on, and at the beginning of this century we felt that there must be a change. On this collapse, system, we had to try to build a new system that would answer to the qualifications of this new world to build a nation—to build a modern state; and that is not a task that can be done in a few years. That explains why we have been having trouble during the recent years.

"I am very happy to say that we have partly succeeded. The civil war came to an end last year, in September, and even three years before that a government had been put in such a strong position as to enable it actually to begin this work of unification and reconstruction.

CHINA IS STABLE.

"The misinformation is abroad that the Chinese government is unstable. We did have unstable governments before, but not since 1927. We are now having the same government with minor changes, which came in power in 1927. The same ministers are now in power who were inaugurated in 1927, and this government, with men around the age of 40, with modern ideas, and the determination to create a modern state, have been able to pull through the darkest hours of the civil war, and have also pulled through during the time of peace.

"We are, in 1931, launching upon a period of peace and stability. We are preparing for the Convention which is scheduled to most in May and which will be the first step to democracy because that will be a Convention of delegates elected by the people. These delegates will be chosen not only from the various provinces of China but also will represent commerce, banking, labor, peasantry, and every conceivable organization that is recognized by law. And in this Convention we hope to take the first step to a real constitutional government.

"A question which has been constantly in the mind of people is: How much Communistic influence is there in China? Even at the present moment, many of our party organizations still have Soviet nomenclature. I must say that all these 'Committees' have gone through an assimilation, an amalgamation and a revision 'a la Chinoise' and have come out, after five years purely Chinese institutions serving China's purpose very well and working very efficiently.

"So we are fulfilling our part: that is, we have created a stable government and a peaceful China. It is now up to the other nations to create goodwill in China for the purpose of trading there. In order to create goodwill in China, one must understand the psychology of China.

"For 20 years the public has been able to crystalize an opinion—a public opinion—for a modern state, for an independent and free nation. That opinion, thought representing only a small part of the Chinese people, the educated part, nevertheless, is the part which is articulate and because of its articulate ability, has permeated through the whole, population of China.

TREATIES MUST END.

"We are wishing to see this unequal treaty structure, created at the beginning of the last century, crumble so that there will be no possibility of any friction of misunderstanding between China and foreign nations. During the last two or three years, the National Government has been partly successful in that policy. It is up to America, France, England and Japan to co-operate with China, to get rid of the last vestiges of that unequal regime. All the other countries of the world have already given up or will be willing to follow, and we are hoping that the impression will not be created in China that these four nations will give up the super-privileges, grudgingly, instead of gracefully."—"Chicago

—:o:—

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

—:o:—

Case Against Ex-Minister

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, February 23.

Raja Khusalpal Singh, formerly Minister of Education, United Provinces showed cause to-day at the Allahabad High Court in response to a notice served on him why a complaint should not be filed against him in a criminal Court, charging him with having committed the offence of abetment of forgery in connection with certain documents filed in litigation between him and Mr. Jogendrapal Singh over the Kotla estates.

SUFFICIENTLY PUNISHED.

The Raja was represented by Mr. Iqbal Ahmad, Dr. Katju and Mr. Kumdu Prasad, while the Government Advocate represented the Crown. Mr. Iqban Ahmad, among other points, submutted that the alleged offences, if true, were committed several years ago, and there would be difficulty to prove innocence now, when evidence would be difficult to procure owing to the lapse of time. It was a most ruinous litigation in which the Raja was involved and he had been sufficiently punished and had lost his position in public life. It was not expedient or in the interests of justice that he should be further punished. Would their Lordships, said Counsel, allow these documents which he alleged were stolen, to be made the subject of a criminal prosecution? He begged Their Lordships not to taint the purity of justice by the introduction of these documents. Mr. Iqbal Ahmad made an earnest appeal to the Court to take into consideration that the Raja stood condemned for ever, that his career was gone, his advanced years and the possibility of his not being able to survive the mental shock of a trial of this nature and take a merciful view of the case. Counsel then discussed the question of jurisdiction and the law points involved.

The Court was crowded during the hearing. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

AGRA NOTES.

—:o:—

Searches And Arrests.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 22.

Early in the morning of the 20th instant the local police carried on simultaneous searches at nearly 30 places, the chief being "Sainik" Office, Satyagraha Camp. Boycott Office, the offices of the Bal Bharat Sabhas at Jawahar Ganj, Pathwari, Namak Mandi, Moti Katra, Kacherighat, and the residences of Messrs. Bisheshwar Dayal Chaturvedi, Srichand Doneria, Rameshwar Nath Tando, Kali Charan Tiwari, N. S. Rora, D. P. Rawat, Mahendra and Mrs. Johri—all prominent members of the local Congress Committee. It is believed that these searches were made in order to find out the "cyclo-style machine" on which is printed the "Sainik ka Singhnad".

ARRESTED AGAIN.

Srijuts Harbilas Gupta of Pipalmandi, Lala Prasad, Hukam Chand, K. J. Das, an ex-student of Agra College, who had recently come out of jail after six months, Mahendra, a silent energetic worker of the Congress, and Mrs. Bhagywati, Dictator, were arrested on the 20th instant. The charges against these persons are not yet definitely known, but it is believed that Messrs. Mahendra, Gupta and Hukam Chand have been arrested in connection with the publication of "Sainik ka Singhnad". It is worthy of note that after all these arrests the "Singhnad" came out to-day (the 21st) in three sheets instead of the usual two. Mrs. Bhagywati was arrested in a public meeting which was held to congratulate the arrested workers. The treatment of the Sub-Inspector of Police who arrested Mrs. Bhagywati was highly resented to by the public.

VILLAGERS VACATE.

Owing to the police high-handedness Sarendhi, a village in Tehsil Kheragar, has been nearly vacated by the people and a great sensation prevails among those who are still there.

On the 16th instant, Sriyuts S. K. Dutt Paliwal, ex-M.L.C., ex-Editor of "Sainik" and the President of the District Congress Committee, Agra, N. S. Rora, Om Prakash Tiwari and Devendra Sharma, ex-Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Sainik", were arrested under Section 124-A, I. P. C. Sjts. Paliwal, Rora and Tiwari are alleged to have read the Independence resolution on the 26th January and Mr. Devendra is alleged to have printed it at the Adarsh Press of which he was the keeper.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	27 Feb.
Yamagata,,	3807	20 Feb.	5 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12600	...	8 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	4 Mar.
Kiyo ,,	5362	26 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	...	@24 Mar.
Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Haruna ,,	10500	...	7 April

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone ,,	10500	18 Mar.	4 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.
Asama ,,	22000	1 April	7 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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O.S.K. Line

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shinyo Maru	21st Feb.	25th Feb.
Meiko Maru	24th ,,	1st Mar.
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	9th ,,
Shingo Maru	10th ,,	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	12th Mar.	25th ,,

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BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21927.

STOCKS AND SHARES

:o:

RUMOURS OF EXCISE DUTY IN BUDGET

Evening Up Of Accounts

Bombay, Feb. 25.

In view of better condition of raw cotton market, mill shares opened steady. There was marked absence of support and unfounded rumours of Excise duty in the coming Budget influenced increased long liquidation. Although the political situation is becoming hopeful, operators prefer to even up all open business before the budget. The situation is full of certainties as in spite of brisk business in the last six months some of the mills have not fared better owing to losses sustained on the stocks of raw cotton. There is some truth in this belief and the boycott movement has been able to save the mill industry from a ruin, otherwise like the state of Mill industry in other countries many of over mills would have ruined.

Under such a state naturally nobody will support the Excise duty. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 671/ and closed at Rs. 660/ Fazal opened at Rs. 370/ and closed at Rs. 360/ Pearls opened at Rs. 238 and closed at Rs. 233-12. Tata Steel Ordinary shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 22/12 Burma shares were weak and Tata Hydros were barely steady with a limited business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 671; 61; 65; 60
Century 256; 51; 53; 49
Colaba 106; 5
Crescent 70
Fazul 370; 62; 60; 62; 60
Indore 350
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 367; 60; 65; 63-2
New Great 165; 60; 61
Pearl 238; 33-2
Simplex 68; 66; 14
Swadeshi 278; 73
Burma 471; 63; 64
Hydro 107
Tram 118
Deff. 282
Ord. 22-10; 22.4; 22-12
Bundi 13-12
Indian 175; 73
Katni Ord. 150 N.
Alcock 166; 65-10

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	630
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	249-6
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	363-2
100 Colaba	105
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	360
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	127-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	350
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	137-8
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Manecklji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	112-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
100 New Great	161-4
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	126-4
250 Pearl	233-2
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	7-8
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	66-14
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	273-12
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	25
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1500
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	73
500 Imperial	1082-8
500-125 Imperiad Contr.	261-4
100-50 India	34
5 Union	3-3-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 India	173-12
100 Katni 1st P	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	103
40 Katni Df.	593-12
100 Katni	150-10
10 Punjab P	9-14
10 Punjab	7-12 xd.
100 Shahabad	143-12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	3
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	6-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val P	952-8
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	118-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1056-4
1000 Taata Power	452-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	813-12
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Province	85
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	62
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	662-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	15
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-4
30 Tata Steel D	282-8
75 Tata Steel	22-12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	165-10
250 Bom Steam P	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	173-12
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	464-6
50 Bom. Burma New	168-12
100 Indian Bleaching	102-6
15 Scindia	6-12 0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	61-11-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-14

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year.
Khandesh	2,324	273,569
Central India	3,522	254,865
Barsi and Nagar	1,592	137,86
Hyderabad-Gaorani	580	65,382
Berar	5,642	439,364
Central Provinces	5,874	249,728
Total Oomras	19,534	14.20,774
Dholera	191	84,877
N.-W. Provinces		84,288
Rajputana		25,075
Sind-Punjab		37,593
Broach	1,707	36,495
Coompta & Dharwar		17,067
Westerns-Northerns		8,503
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,704
Persian		115
American		49,342
Egyptian & African	2,664	114,917
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	24,096	1,942,800

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb, 25
1st Sept. to 19th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	7474	291,104
Japan & China	26,062	927,711
Coast Ports	500	8,191
Up-country by Rail		68,020
Aboat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		39,730
Total	34,036	1,334,756

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUATAIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Feb. 25

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 393/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 95/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,324
Central India	3,522
Barsi-Nugger	1,592
Hyderabad-Gaorani	580
Berar	5,642
Central Provinces	5,874
Dhollera	191
Broach	1,707
Egyptians	2,664
Cotton	24,096
	Cwts.
Wheat	46,547
Linseed	619
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	1,036
Gingellyseeds	282
Groundnuts	12,863
Castorseeds	6,859
Rice	56,748
Myrabollams	2,092
Gram	122
Joowar	6
Barley a	156
	Tons.
Coal	2,411

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 25

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/8 Lowest Rs. 33/10/6 Closing Rs. 34/2/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/4 Closing Rs. 32/4
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/13 Highest Rs. 33/15/6 Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing Rs. 33/16

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4. Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1-5, 23-32. March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Feb.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32. February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 29/32 April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 925.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 64 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 83
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.
CROSS RATES.
New York/London 4.85 29/32 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 9/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 24th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.89 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 23rd inst. £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 3/4 23rd inst. 12 11/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/8 23rd inst. 12 9/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 23rd inst. 27 3/8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 11/16 per cent 23rd inst. 2 11/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 15/16 per cent 23rd inst. 2 7/8 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6¼ per cent.
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 24-2-31	7779000	7623000
Receipts Yesterday 24-2-31	17000	16000
Exports to date 24-2-31	4890000	5374000
Stock at Ports 20-2-31	4025000	2213000
Stock Interior Towns 20-2-31	1567000	1307000
Stock Liverpool 20-2-31	1098000	1034000
Visible Supply 20-2-31	7771000	5267000
Quantity in Sight 20-2-31	11445000	12273000
Quantity out of Sight 20-2-31	6762000	8555000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Following a sharp rise of 29 points in New York futures, the local market opened strong at Rs. 223/12 for Broach A-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 224/12 on buying by local operators. At this level there was heavy selling by old bulls and prices recorded a sharp break to Rs. 220/12. At this level the market showed resistance and prices gradually improved to Rs. 223 on buying by option dealers and Japanese. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points.

Later advices from Liverpool were firm and prices were quoted 7 points higher. This improvement was reflected here and influenced some buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 244/4
Broach J/A. 231/8
Oomra March 192/8
Oomra May 193
Bengal March 170
Bengal May 170

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

May	136.80—0.10
August	137.60,+0.30

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 5 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 6 3
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21 8 0
Silver Ready	43 12 0
Silver 1st Settlement ,,	37 2 0
Silver 2nd ,,	37 2 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

100 P. Crystal & Co. Sangrur 174
100 Do. Khanna 174
79 Viram Ladha Wun 200½
100 Chacheti T. & Co. Mandusar 196
100 Toyomankwak Sajalpur 208
60 Tata & Co. Kalajin 207½
75 Bombay & Manmar 176½
100 Amarshi Damodar Dhulia 185
91 Kotak & Co. Yeotmal 198
105 Bombay & Co. Anjangaon 195
132 Moon Mill Kapadvanj 236½
75 A. Damodar Banusa 196½
200 B. Karshandas Arvi 198

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Broach M. G. Fine	229/234
Bengal	175/180
Maihia	176/186
Khandesh	179/189
Akola/Khamgaon	187/194
Nagpur/Wardha	197/205
Barsi/Pandherpur	184/194
Jalna/Aurangabad	180/190
Khandwa/Sanavad	192/199
Indore	191/198
Ujjain	207/217
Coompta	240/252

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.72
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.92
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.12
Oomra, Good	4.07
Oomra, Fully Good	4.27
Oomra, Fine	4.47
Bengal, Good	3.92
Bengal, Fully Good	4.07
Bengal, Fine	4.22
Scinde, Fully Good	4.07
Scinde, Fine	4.22
Scinde, Superfine	4.37

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 20.
Corresponding.

	Season to-date.	This Week.	Season 1929/30	Week 1929-30. Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,445	154	12,273	137
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,322	69	4,405	109
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,867	122	5,323	105
Of which to Japan	709	21	781	18
Of which to China	251	9	143	12
Of which to G. B.	860	15	1,067	20
Of which to Germany	1,244	23	1,410	16
Stock at New York	——	229	——	98
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	4,025	——	2,213
Stock at U. S. interior towns	——	1,557	——	1,307
World's visible supply	——	10,330	——	——
Of which American cotton	——	7,771	——	——
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	6,762	238	8,555	245
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,742	132	7,595	75

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.
Corresponding.

	Season to-date.	This Week.	Season 1929/30	Week 1929-30. Bales.
Total Imports	1,430	29	1,911	80
East Indian Imports	187	6	153	9
Total Exports	59	1	59	2
East Indian Exports	18	——	16	——
Total forwarded	1,096	107	1,652x	57
East Indian forwarded	126x	——	134	6
Total Stock	——	1,098	——	1,034
East Indian Stock	——	64	——	53
Total Sales	——	25,050	——	26,970
East Indian Sales	——	1	——	1

N. B.—All figures are in thousands except Total Sales, which are given in full.
x—Adjusted.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

TENDERS READILY ABSORBED.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Being influenced by firm advices from Liverpool, the New York cotton futures market opened strong at a rise of 17 to 22 points A further rise of 8 points was added during the first hour on active bull support. At this level large number of tenders checked the rise and prices sagged a few points. Later on prices again improved on immediate absorption of tenders and spinners buying. Wall Street advices were also firm and the session ended in a rise of 29 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices advanced by a dollar and a half per bale to 11.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market readily responded to favourable news and closed at a rise of 29 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 28 points to 10.97c

After considerable activity on the previous day, the Liverpool market opened quiet at unchanged prices and declined about 4 points on profit taking. As soon as selling orders were executed the market again assumed hardening tendency. The New York opened at about due parity with ruling quotations at Liverpool. This brought out little straddle selling which was balanced by local shorts covering and trade buying. The market closed steady at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 6.11 and sales amounted to 7000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced in sympathy with Americans and closed at a rise of 5 points with May 4.98, July 5.09 and October 5.19d.

Egyptian futures market was barely steady with a limited business. Sakels closed at a rise of 7 to 1 point and Uppers gained 7 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet on long liquidation and prices declined 7 points with Sakel March 18.73 and May 19.18 while Ashmouni April was 13.42 and June 13.60.

Cotton markets continue strong with a better trade demand. Holders of actual cotton are not anxious to part with it. There is also extensive outside speculative buying and a better feeling prevails at the moment. Shorts have covered up most of their floating interest. This is all due on its own merit and so far new crop prospects have had no influence. The acreage question still remains uncertain and some are believing that the present rise will not allow big curtailment of acreage. The unfavourable economic condition of cotton growers is telling in reduced sales of fertilizers and boll weevil reports are received with possibility of more damage. There is some improvement in mill industry but so far normal state is not reached. The political situation both here and in Spain is clearing. Thus it appears as if mostly the improved outlook has been discounted and while further rise is expected, it cannot be without sharp recessions and we prefer to buy only on dips.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 11.48 (11.01 a.m.)

New York Lowest 11.40 (at the opening)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool. Newyork cables, cotton delivery notices taken by co-operatives, and trade co-operatives buying distant.

Newyork. Notices 1,10,000 larger than expected taken by farmers. Liverpool market buoyant influencing sentiment here. Spot demand good. Spinners and exporters showing more interest. At this time. Spinners' takings have a strong influence on the market. Dry goods reports encouraging. Expect the general trend of the market will be upward.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 24th Inst:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Mills situation in United States, Germany, France, Poland and Japan shows improvement. Sales of cloth and yarn in U. S., Germany and Japan are somewhat above current production. Mill margins in U. S. and Foreign cotton consuming countries are very low. Mill activity in U. S. shows seasonal improvement.

4-20 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles continue very steady. Heavy March tenders well absorbed, advance well maintained.

9 p.m.: New York: Brokers associated with Cooperative Societies stopped March tenders; heavy selling well taken.

Liverpool: Advance maintained by broadening trade demand.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market was active and strong on trade buying and also by strength of Wall St. and favourable Liverpool cables.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected- eq 6.14
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 222 eq 5.03
Difference 111 pts eq Rs. 49
New York May (close) 11.47 eq 5.73
Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 223 eq 5.03
Difference 70 pts eq Rs. 31

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) May 81 October 70 (American points)

Liverpool Wheat:—

March s 4/5d unchanged
May s 4/6 3/4d up 1d
July s 4/7 5/8d up 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—

March dol 79 1/8 unchanged
May dol 82 down 1/4
July dol 66 5/8 down 1 1/2

London Linseed:—

Feb/Mar £9-10-0 up sh 3/9d.

London Linseed Oil:—

Mar/April sh 18/4 1/2 up 3d
May/Aug sh 19/6d up 7 1/2d

Argentine Linseed:—

April 11.45 up 8
May 11.51 up 7

New York Sugar:—

May 132 up 2
July 139 up 1
Sept 146 unchanged.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago)

"Prices declined on favourable weather, realising and favourable crop reports from Kansas."

Linseed Cable: (from London)

"Demand broadening particularly from America and Continent. Owing to deterioration quality and poor outturn, ultimate yield expected smaller. We maintain our opinion stated at 10 1/2 Cents that eventually Linseed will sell at 15 Cents. We continue favour purchases especially on setbacks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	11.23+.29
May	11.47+.24
July	11.42+.25
October	11.99+.24
December	12.17+.23
Middling Spot	11.35+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	11.22+.29
May	11.48+.25
Middling Spot	11.97+.28

New York, Feb 24.

New York: 10.55 (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

March	11.19
May	11.45
July	11.70

New Yodk: Noon Call—

March	11.16
May	11.44
July	11.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 17 000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11.000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 6.000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

	Opening	Closing.
February		6.02+.05
March	5.97	6.03+.05
April		6.08+.06
May	6.07	6.13+.05
June		6.18+.06
July	6.17	6.23+.06
August		6.27+.06
September		6.30+.06
October	6.27	6.33+.05
November		6.37+.05
December		6.40+.06
January	6.33	6.44+.05
February		6.48+.05
Middling Spot		6.11+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Estimated Spot Sales 7,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

HAUL OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Series Of Convictions In Karachi

A BOY GIVEN 4 STRIPES

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, February 24.

A series of convictions of Satyagrahis made to-day by the City Magistrate, Karachi who spent whole day in conducting political cases in the Karachi District Prison. No accused took part. Three ladies who were arrested previously for selling contraband salt in the compound of the Court of the City Magistrate were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each under the Salt Act. They were placed in B Class.

Seth Hiralal Narayanji Ganatra, Municipal Councillor, the 7th Dictator of the Karachi Satyagraha Committee was convicted under clause (2) section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous and a fine of 500 rupees.

Shrimati Kashiben G. Kotak eighth Dictator was also tried and charged for the same offence. Judgment was reserved in her case till next Friday.

Five volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each for selling contraband salt in Court compound.

One Satyagrahi boy aged 10 years was awarded four stripes for selling contraband salt.

Two other volunteers including one Mahomedan, who was alleged to have seized foreign cloth from one hawker as the latter was selling it secretly in violation of the pledge given to the Satyagraha Committee were tried for theft. The seized goods were returned to the hawker after he had agreed, get them sealed. One accused denied his having ever gone or seen place of the hawker. Both volunteers were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous each.

KARACHI 'DICTATOR' ARRESTED.

—:o:—

KARACHI, February 25.

The seventh "Dictator" of the Karachi Satyagraha War Council, a woman named Kasturbai Jivraj was arrested this morning.

Sjt. Hiralal Ganatra, a Municipal Councillor and the ex-Dictator of the Karachi Satyagraha War Council has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. —A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AT AKOLA.

Convictions Galore.

(From A Correspondent.)
AKOLA. February 24.

Sjt. Namdeo Patel, 2nd Editor, of the "Congress Bulletin" and a student of the National School got six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sjt. Hiralal Shah of Balapur was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the second time for preaching no-tax at Vyala. Sjts. Pandhari Patel, Sunderji and Sakharam of Kelivali got six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Kisanrao of Kelivali who is already under going imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C., was reconvicted under the 11th Ordinance and was sentenced to further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sjt. Samplatram Bhuskat of Wadegaon got 3 months' simple imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST KHADI WORKER

(From A Correspondent.)
MALVAN, Feb. 24.

Sjt. Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe, who is working as a supervisor in the 'Khadi Karyalaya' at Malvan was served with a notice on the 21st instant to furnish a security for keeping peace under section 107 I.P.C. The case was decided to-day. He refused to furnish security and hence was given one year simple imprisonment. A Malvan satyagrahi named Mane who was arrested a fortnight ago for the breach of a quit notice was given one month's rigorous imprisonment yesterday.

DR. HARDIKAR LEAVES FOR ANKOLA.

To Study "No-Tax" Situation.

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Feb. 24.

On receipt of information of alleged misrepresentation by officials of certain facts in connection with the Ankola 'no-tax campaign' Dr. Hardikar left for Ankola this noon to study the situation and to report to Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee.

The Seventh Hubli 'dictator' Sjt. Shivarayapa Devpur was convicted to-day under the second Intimidation (non-tax) Ordinance on the 'Karnatak Peasants Day' on the thirteenth instant for making a speech. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE RAIDS IN MADRAS

Wholesale Arrests In City.

MADRAS, Feb. 25

The City Police carried out raids in Triplicane and George Town last night and this morning and arrested in all about fifty persons under Section 55 Criminal Procedure Code, it is alleged, for not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. Thirteen of them were arrested to-day at 68 Thambu Chetty Street. Five persons arrested this morning at the Congress Hospital were produced before the Police Commissioner who let them off on their saying that they were only servants. The others have been remanded in custody. It is understood that they will be proceeded against under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

ATTACHED PROPERTY OF SEVA DAL.

Attempts To Auction Them

(From A Correspondent.)
BAGALKOT, Feb. 23.

Bagalkot is the headquarters of the Academy of Physical Culture, conducted by the Hindustani Seva Dal at the Academy Buildings. Everything appertaining was attached and taken to the police custody under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 3 months ago.

Four days ago the police began auctioning the moveables, even permanent fixtures, pavement stones etc. But the public did not come forward to bid. The police are doing everything in their power to get bidders.

All this is happening after the peace talks commenced.

KHADIA WARD ELECTION SET ASIDE.

—:o:—

FRESH ELECTION ORDERED.

AHMEDABAD, February 25.

Mr. Vyas, Assistant District Judge has to-day set aside the Municipal Election for Khadia Ward and ordered a fresh election. A broker candidate made an application for the purpose stating "inter alia" two candidates who were in jail did not personally deliver the nomination paper. The judge held that the nomination paper must be delivered by the candidate in person and the illegal acceptance of the nomination paper of the two candidates in jail had vitiated the whole election.—A. P.

LANDSLIDE IN PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY

—:o:—

Letter Of Resignation To Premier.

LONDON, February 24.

Mr. John Strachey. M.P., and Dr. Robert Forgan, M.P., both members of the Mosley Group, have written a letter to Mr. MacDonald resigning from the Parliamentary Labour Party.—Reuter.

Viceroy-Elect's New Title.

LONDON, February 24.

The conferment of Earldom on Lord Willingdon is gazetted. His title will be "Earl of Willingdon and Viscount Ratendone of Willingdon in the County of Sussex." —Reuter.

WINNIE PUTS ON WAR PAINT

"That Inner Temple Lawyer, now a seditious fakir, striding half naked up the steps of the Viceregal Palace"— Winston Churchill

The Municipal Commissioner took the great responsibility of requisitioning police aid to clear the Corporation precincts of Desh Sevikas. Our picture shows the arrival of police with lathis and the beginnings of the confusion that ensued.

"ELDERS" BOW BEFORE CHETWODE

—:o:—

Experts To Implement R. T. C. Policy.

RAPID INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

NEW DELHI, February 25.

In the Council of State, a debate was held on an un-official resolution recommending the setting up of a Committee of Experts and Members of Central Legislature to frame a scheme of Indianisation of the Indian Army. The motion was withdrawn after a speech by Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, who announced that the Government of India were consulting with His Majesty's Government, regarding the appointment of a Committee of Experts, as recommended by the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference. The Committee would include representatives of Indian States regarding which, there would be consultation with the Chamber of Princes in March. The term "experts" would include any person official or otherwise qualified by special knowledge and expeirence to contribute a solution of the problems. The Committee would assemble in Simla soon after the Government had moved up to the hills.

In order to implement the new policy outlined by Mr. MacDonald and in the decisions of the Defence Sub-Committee, the reports of the old Committees including Skeen Committee, Shea Committee, and Military Requirements Committee would all be washed out. His Majesty's Government had accepted the principle of a more rapid Indianisation. This had been accepted by the Government of India and himself as the head of the Indian Army. The creation of an Indian Sandhurst would be an accomplished fact before very long.

EFFICIENCY AGAIN.

Sir Philip Chetwode had definite proposals to make before the Commitee when it would meet in Simla. When these were known, it would be found that they represented a substantial advance on the present position, provided sufficient candidates were forthcoming. Sir Philip Chetwode emphasised the importance of efficiency of the Army, for a failure in War would be more serious than a political or administrative failure.—A. P.

5TH ATHLETIC CONVENTION VISNAGAR

—:o:—

VISNAGAR, Feb. 22.

The 5th Athletic Convention Kadi Prant-will hold Athletic competitions on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1931, on the play grounds of the G. D. High School, Visnagar. The Subha, Kadi Division is expected to preside.

Sheth Naromttamdas has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee Arrangements of Kitchen and Mandap have been made.

Those intending to partake in the mess may kindly write to Pandit Ramraj Sharma on the 28th February, 1931, Student Competitors will have to pay eight annas; others twelve annas per day.

EXECUTION OF HABIB NUR.

Foreign Department Communique.

NEW DELHI, February 24.

A Communique issued by the Foreign Department in correcting press statements about the trial and conviction of Habib Nur for attempted murder of Captain Barnes, sets forth the facts related by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly to-day and says that the accused himself in his statement before the Court pleaded guilty to the charge of attempted murder and stated that he had come with the deliberate and planned intention of committing an act of fanaticism.

TRIAL IN OPEN COURT.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the four assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death. Under the Regulation, the execution was carried out in Peshawar Central Jail the following morning. It has been incorrectly stated in the press that the trial was held in camera. This is not the case. The trial was held in open Court. The Murderous Outrages Regulation is in force in the North-west Frontier Province and similar Provinces in certain areas in the Punjab with the specific object of dealing with and suppressing murderous outrages or attempts of the kind committed by Habib Nur.—A. P.

DEFENCE OBJECTION UPHELD.

Inspector's Evidence In Lamington Road Shooting Case.

Inspector Dyer of the Bombay C.I.D. was examined for the prosecution, when the Lamington Road Shooting case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. In this case, there are twelve accused of whom five are absconding.

Examined by Mr. Mankar, police prosecutor, Inspector Dyer said that a box of pallets and a combined photo of Bhagat Singh and Dutt were recovered from Moghe's (approver) house on October 13. Bal Moghe, the approver's son told witness that he took them from Vaishampayan's (first accused) residence. Bal also told witness that on the same morning when he took the things from Vaishampayan's residence, Bapat (second accused- told him (Bal) to inform Budhiman and Sharda that he would not be able to accompany them. Bal accordingly informed Budhiman and Sharda on the same day, when he saw them in a motor car at Dadar.

Witness then narrated how he traced some of the accused with the help of Bal Moghe.

MISSING SWAMI.

A group photo containing Swami (absconding accused) was recovered from Vaishampayan's residence. Witness received a photo of Budhiman from Rao Bahadur Trivedi. The photo of Budhiman was shown to Moghe and Bapat and they identified the person.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Gadkari defence counsel, objected to the evidence relating to the alleged statement of Bapat identifying Budhiman's photo going in. He maintained that any statement made by an accused to a police officer was inadmissable.

To a suggestion from the Magistrate that the statement would only mean that Bapat knew Budhiman and need not necessarily lead to an inference of association. Mr. Gadkari maintained in a state of conspiracy such a statement of alleged confession would suggest an inference of association and quoted a Calcutta ruling in support of his argument.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AT LONDON

R. T. C. Knights Address M. L. A.s In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

The results of the discussions at the Round Table Conference are being explained by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar of the Legislature in view of the discussion in the Assembly on March on the motion of Sir Hari Singh Gour. While Sir Tej Bahadur addressed them last evening, Mr. Jayakar addressed them this evening in the Committee Room of the Assembly.

NOT SEEKING SELF-GLORIFICATION.

Mr. Jayakar made it clear that his object was not to glory in their own achievements but to explain what happened so that the Assembly discussion might be helpful in concentrating the attention on the issues yet to be discussed and decided. Surveying the various decisions of the Conference. Mr. Jayakar said what had been decided were the landmarks of the scheme, the three girders of which were, firstly the future evolution to be on Federal lines, secondly responsibility at the Centre and lastly the question of safeguards. At the same time they were open to further discussion and alteration according to opinion in India.

HAPPY AUGURY.

He regarded it as a happy augury that the Princes had decided to enter the Federation scheme from an early stage of the Conference. Any scheme, which did not embrace them, said Mr. Jayakar, would have been incomplete and one sided. The British public opinion would not have supported the principle of responsiblity at the centre unless the Princes had agreed to join the federation. If for any reason it was not to have the Princes in the future constitution of India and have it confined to British India alone, it rested with the British Indian opinion just in the same way as it rested with the Princes not to enter the Federation for any reason of their own.

Referring to the safeguards Mr. Jayakar said they were firstly about minorities and Backward Classes, secondly Defence thirdly Foreign Relations and lastly Finance. As regards the question Minorities, the Indian delegates found themselves in an atmosphere of creating confidence, trust and goodwill and smaller the minority greater was the need of creating such an atmosphere. It was, therefore, to assure the minorities that their interests would be safe in the future self-governing India that we agreed to this safeguard.

Under Defence which Mr. Jayakar regarded a crown subject there were good many such items which could be immediately transferred to the popular control. What they achieved at the Round Table Conference was a declaration that the question of Defence was a concern of the Indians. They have only agreed to a safeguard but the momentum and nature of this safeguard would be a matter for further negotiation. Mr. Jayakar was confident that if public opinion in India was sufficiently educated and roused this safeguard would be reduced to a technical equipment and use of the army.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Similarly in the matter of Foreign Relations there were number of subjects like Commercial Treaties, Ambassadors and Commercial and Trade Agents which could be immediately transferred to popular control. What could be reserved was a question of declaring peace and war and relations with the Princes.

Alluding to the Finance Mr. Jayakar said a few safeguards had been suggested but not accepted leaving the whole question open. But they had agreed that during the period of transition credit and financial stability should not be impaired. They had also agreed that the Reserve Bank of non-political character should be established at earliest possible date. In this connection he referred to safeguard proposed by Lord Reading that if there ware succession of deficit budgets and if the Finance Member was afraid to new taxation or retrenchment but borrowed money at excessive rate of interest in order to balance the budget the Governor-General might then interfere. With that limitation that the Governor-General would be satisfied that credit and financial stability of India was not impaired, the finance member would be exactly in the same position as other ministers responsible to the popular control.

RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN MERCHANTS.

Referring to rights of European Commercial Community they took cue from the Nehru Report and embodied the principle that there should be no discrimination between one man and another on the ground of his race and nationality and further that appropriate convention should be created so that a Minister could regulate the principle on the ground of reciprocity. This important point was agreed to by Lord Reading. There was no desire to expropriate or unjustly treat the European Community.

Finally Mr. Javakar dwelt on the question of Defence. Here he paid a tribute to the sincerity and strength of Mr. Thomas President of the Defence Committee and said that it been agreed that the Defence of India should to increasing extent be a concern of the Indian people.

15TH C. P WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

Deoram, a servant in a local washing company, was knocked down by a municipal lorry near Tilak Statue this evening and died on the way to the hospital. He was a young boy aged 18 and was killed while trying to cross the road.

Mr. D. S. Marulkar, 15th President, C. P. Marathi "War Council" was arrested under Section 117 this evening.

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